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Viceroy Leaves For London By Air

INVITED BY H. M. G. FOR "CONSULTATIONS"

Sir John Colville To Act For Wavell; Sir H. F. Knight As Acting Governor

NEW DELHI: MARCH 21, (A. P. I.)

It is announced that His Majesty's Government have invited His Excellency Field Marshal Viscount Wavell, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to come to London by air for personal consultations. His Excellency has left for London.

His Majesty the King has approved that during His Excellency's absence His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, who is the senior Privy Councillor among the Presidency Governors, should act as Governor-General and Crown Representative and that Sir Henry Foley Knight, should act as Governor of Bombay during the absence of Sir John Colville.

DISCUSSION ON INDIA AS WAR BASE

It is officially stated that last September, towards the end of his first year in office, the Viceroy suggested that he might, at some convenient time before the end of the war, report personally to His Majesty's Government on conditions in India. His Majesty's Government agreed and intimated that a discussion in the Spring of 1945 would probably be convenient. The Viceroy's visit to the United Kingdom has been arranged accordingly.

His discussions with His Majesty's Government are likely to cover a wide field, including questions connected with the maintenance of India as a base for operation against Japan after the defeat of Germany.

Reforms Commissioner Accompanies Viceroy

It is learned that Lady Wavell, Sir Evan Jenkins, Private Secretary, Mrs. Humphreys, the Viceroy's daughter, and her baby, two A.D.C.'s and Rao Bahadur V. P. Menon, Reforms Commissioner, have gone with the Viceroy.

The Assembly lobbies have been full of rumour and conjecture since yesterday and the official announcement made to-day has intensified speculation on the probable objects of the Viceroy's mission in England. Lobby opinion was at first inclined to the conviction that the mission was predominantly political in character. The meeting that His Excellency has had with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Opposition, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the fact that a meeting with Mr. Jinnah was arranged and would have taken place, but for the Muslim League leader's illness and the presence of the Reforms Commissioner among the Viceregal Party are mentioned in support of the theory that the discussions in London will be devoted to constitutional and political questions.

Attention is drawn to developments in India including the formation of a Congress ministry in the Frontier Province. But the official announcement which makes special reference to questions connected with the coming war against Japan has restrained any unduly optimistic belief that the Viceroy's visit will be concerned mainly with the discussion of any new political move in India. It is taken for granted, however, that the political situation with special reference to questions of status which may be raised at the San Francisco Conference will undoubtedly be one of the items of the agenda, and the result of the discussion on this matter is awaited with eagerness.

Other subjects which may be discussed will include import of foodgrains and points arising from the demand voiced in the Assembly and elsewhere for the removal of the "safeguards" sections in the 1935 Act. It is recalled that the Planning and Development Member, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, stated in the Assembly that this matter would be taken up with the H.M.G.

Announcement From Downing Street

Reuter's Political Correspondent in London writes: Lord Wavell will be accompanied by Lady Wavell and his visit during which he will consult with the Secretary of State for India and later probably with the War Cabinet is expected to last some weeks.

I understand that while one of the main subjects of discussion between the Viceroy and the British Government will be the new conditions arising out of concentration of the main war effort against Japan after Germany's defeat, the Indian political situation will also be considered.

Lord Wavell's visit is not connected with the forthcoming Empire Conference in London prior to the San Francisco Security Meetings on April twenty-fifth.

Lord Wavell has now served as Viceroy for eighteen months and previously he was Commander-in-Chief in India. He is regarded as having during his service gained a comprehensive picture of the conditions and problems in India, and it was felt that the time was appropriate to offer him an opportunity of placing his views at the disposal of the Imperial Government.

It was formerly the rule that the Viceroy of India should return home only once during his period of office for holiday or health reasons, but Parliament last autumn agreed to a clause that now permits the Viceroy to return at any time for official consultations.

With the coming tranference of the main weight of operations against many matters require immediate discussion. The Far East war effort inevitably will throw a very heavy strain upon Indian economy—more troops will go to India and will require to be fed and sustained from Indian resources. A commission of India experts, headed by Sir Akbar Hydari has been in Britain discussing these and kindred matters with the War Office and other departments, but the situation Government feels calls for also a discussion at the highest level.

The whole situation has to be considered not only in the operational sense but also in all that it implies for India's economy, supply position, manufactures, imports of foods, and so on

While there is no suggestion that Lord Wavell is returning with any "cut and dried" proposals connected with the political situation, the desire of the Imperial Government to see the political future of India realised in the light of Britain's pledges has not been lost sight of in the preoccupation of the war.

The whole political field, therefore, is likely to be reviewed in the discussions, and the Viceroy's views on how the situation is developing should prove of special value. With regard to furthering the policy to which Britain is committed will obviously receive extremely careful consideration.

The view held in high quarters is that while all want to see the solution of the India problem at the earliest possible moment, it is for the main Indian parties to make their own contribution by agreement towards that solution. Britain is anxious to do all that she can to help.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY).

New York, March 21.

Previous Closing	21.78
To-day's Opening	21.77
Difference	—01
To-day's Closing	21.79
Difference	+01

LID OFF WAVELL'S MISSION

Bhulabhai Formula As Basis Of Indo-British Settlement?

Russian Plan For Assault On Stettin

Stiff Hand-to-hand Fighting For East Prussian Pocket

LONDON, (Wednesday) (Reuter): Marshal Zhukov's forces are ready for another river line battle. It is to cross the Oder for a final assault on the great river port of Stettin, now under fire after the Russian capture of Altdamm, its outer bastion five miles to the east, according to Moscow dispatches to-night.

The Germans who announced their withdrawal to the Oder west bank earlier to-day, are laying minefields and strengthening their fortifications in front of Stettin as Russians mass on the east bank of the river. All the east bank of the lower course of the Oder has now been cleared as well as the eastern shore of Stettin lagoon, said front line dispatches reaching Moscow to-day.

A stiff hand-to-hand battle is going on for the East Prussian pocket south-west of Koenigsberg before the last focal point of German resistance—the little town Heiligenbeil within two or three miles of the coast of Frische Haff cabled Reuter's correspondent in Moscow.

To-day's German Communique reported significant Russian advances both in Slovakia and Hungary.

Russia Ends Friendship Treaty With Turkey

"It Has Ceased To Correspond To New Conditions And Needs Considerable Improvement"

LONDON, March 21, (Reuter): The Moscow Radio states that in connection with impending expiry of the Soviet-Turkish treaty of friendship and neutrality of 1925, the Soviet Government has notified the Turkish Government of its wish to terminate the treaty, as, owing to the great changes which have taken place particularly during the second war, this treaty no longer corresponds to new conditions, and needs considerable improvement.

The "Izvestia", commenting on Russia's denunciation of the Soviet-Turkish Treaty, said: "It must be said that in the conditions of the present war Soviet-Turkish relations in some cases have left something to be desired.

"To leave in force a treaty which was concluded in an entirely different situation is not in the interests of either side nor would it be in the interests of fruitful development of international relations generally at a time when democratic countries which have united to smash up the German aggressor are already concerned about building the foundation of a firm and enduring place among all freedom loving peoples".

BREMEN OIL REFINERY BOMBED

LONDON, March 21 (Reuter): A strong force of "Lancasters", escorted by Mustangs this morning made a heavy attack on an oil refinery at Bremen, says an Air Ministry announcement.

(Continued from col. 7)

details not confirmed by American announcements.

The American preliminary reports of damage inflicted in the daring foray inside enemy waters showed 200 Japanese planes shot down in combat and 275 others destroyed on the ground.

These Japanese ships were reported among those damaged:

One or two battleships, two or three aircraft carriers and two light aircraft or escort carriers.

Japs Prepare For Allied Invasion

LONDON, March 21 (A.P.I.): Japan today announced military control over civilian property and installations as the first of sweeping steps to prepare the homeland for Allied invasion.

"The war situation indicates clearly that the Japanese homeland will become a battlefield," War Minister Field Marshal Sugiyama said in a statement broadcast by Tokyo Radio.

Important military installations have been built and are under construction, he declared, with the Japanese army and navy "working in cordial collaboration" to take the quickest possible steps to frustrate the American plans.

"It has become necessary, however, to extend these measures to a considerable extent. Buildings, property and civilian installations will be placed under military control as the first step. Later according to military needs, they will be moved or demolished and the civilian population will be required to form civil squads to collaborate with the army."

A spokesman for the Ministry of Munitions declared the evacuation of war industries was in full swing. A number of underground factories have been built.

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Gradual release of Congress leaders and formation of Frontier Ministry followed by the release of Frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan are indicatives of Lord Wavell's keen desire to solve Indian deadlock.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai's formula is one proposal towards this end though it is for 'interim' period only. Cripps' offer is another plan.

Lord Wavell has not met Mr. Jinnah after latter's return to Delhi due to Mr. Jinnha's illness. His Excellency however had met Mr. Jinnah in November last year when the latter had fully acquainted him with Muslim League's viewpoint. The League, it is claimed always, has been ready to accept responsibility provided it were on equal and honourable terms.

BHULABHAI'S FORMULA

Bhulabhai's formula is believed to be based on League's proposals for 'interim' Government submitted to Lord Linlithgow in 1940. That offer of League still stands. It is however made clear that the agreement to be effective would have to be between Congress and the League and not merely between two individuals. In other words, Bhulabhai would have to secure acceptance by Congress to his proposals of Congress-League coalition government at centre.

Political observers hold view that deadlock would have to be attacked from some other angle. Eighteen months of stewardship of Indian affairs has enabled Lord Wavell to form his own plan. His negotiations with Whitehall have reached a stage when personal discussion has become necessary. The forthcoming Desaition Conference which commences in London from April 4 and the San Francisco Conference which opens on April 21 has further necessitated immediate action.

ZAFRULLAH PLAN

Meanwhile, the Zafrullah plan has gathered strength in London. As already indicated H. M. Government will have to make a declaration defining [illegible] status of India before [illegible] Conference starts. Although [illegible] law provides enough loophole to evade the real issue by declaring Indians sovereign for international purposes, only White-hall Cabinet appears to favour going the whole hog and take step which would reconcile Congress and League to secure contentment in this country and end the deadlock.

WAVELL'S FIRST OBJECTIVE

It is from this angle that Lord Wavell's visit to London should be looked at. Lord Wavell's first objective is to set 'interim Government at the centre and constitutional governments in Sec. 93 provinces.

ANOTHER INDICATOR

Rao Bahadur V. P. Menon, Reforms Commissioner, India, has accompanied Lord Wavell to London. This is another indicator that Lord Wavell's visit is primarily in connection with constitutional reforms.

PROBLEM OF DEMOBILISED SOLDIERS

The Wavell plan lays more emphasis on economic rather than political aspect of Indian situation. People in close touch with Lord Wavell claim, he has been greatly worried over the transition of India from war to peace economy. Two million soldiers are to be demobilized so also lakhs of workers now engaged in war industries or war work. Having lived in higher standards for nearly four years, these soldiers and workers would find it almost impossible to go back to the village life of eighteenth century India. Similar problems will have to be faced with regard to lakhs of middle class people and Ministerial staff who are living on salaries they could never imagine to get in 1938. Other countries have plans in advanced stage while India is just beginning. Close and active co-opeeation in Great Britain will be necessary in more than one sphere in these plans to function successfully. Equally important is the question of safeguarding political future of demobilized men from their services.

VICEROY'S PLEDGE TO LEGISLATURE

Lord Wavell in his address to Legislature last November has given a solemn pledge that no constitutional change would be made against the interests or wishes of men in Defence Services.

A section of Indian public men have dubbed Indian soldiers as mercenary or rice soldiers.

Lord Wavell being himself their leader upto 16 months ago, would do everything to prevent them from being punished as "collaborators".

Informed circles believe that the Wavell plan includes immediate setting up of an exploratory committee to hammer out a constitution acceptable to all political parties in this country.

Why Amery Invited Wavell

LONDON, March 21 (From Reuter's special correspondent): The Secretary of State for India Mr. Amery this afternoon told a Press Conference at the India Office that during Lord Wavell's visit, the question of India's constitutional and political future naturally would be discussed.

He said: "The policy announced by His Majesty's Government in the Draft Declaration of March 1942—the Cripps' offer—and confirmed in subsequent pronouncements, still holds the field.

That a necessary common measure of agreement between the principal political elements in India on an alternative plan does not yet seem to be in sight is, of course, a matter for regret. Both the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government have indeed fully shared the anxiety of all reasonable men to see an end to the 'impasse.'

"It had been constantly in their minds and we have all naturally watched with sympathy the efforts of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and look forward with interest to their outcome. It would be very wrong of me to encourage any assumption that quick and far-reaching decisions are likely to follow the Viceroy's visit. But much happens in 18 months and Lord Wavell has been in India for that period as a close and indefatigable observer at first hand. It will therefore be of the greatest value to me and to my colleagues in the Cabinet to be able to review the whole situation personally with the Viceroy at this juncture."

LINE CLEAR FOR ALLIES

Preparations For Further Smashes Into Germany

LONDON, March 21, (Reuter): With all the German threats of a stand on the western side of the Rhine now definitely removed, preparations continue for further smashes into Germany.

Troops and commanders are in the highest mood of optimism.

The Rhine—Saar region has now been virtually overrun with the exception of the south-east corner where the Germans still hold an area 35 miles from the north to the south and fifty miles from the east to the west.

Except for the eastern part of the Siegfried Line on the Saar front, the Germans west of the Rhine are completely disorganised and the situation verges on chaos.

Munshi On Need For Grand Gesture

"If Lord Wavell has gone to England in order to expedite a solution of the Indian deadlock he deserves the good wishes of both India and Britain, said K. M. Munshi, interviewed by the "Associated Press" on the news from Delhi announcing the depature of Lord Wavell to England.

Mr. Munshi added: "During the last few days the atmosphere in India has changed; and the possibility of the Indo-British relations being better, has reduced the sense of frustration to some extent. Britain would be a great loser if on the eve of an all-embracing campaign against Japan she is not found capable of making a great gesture which will enlist the enthusiastic support of the Indian nation"

Chimanlal Setalwad Welcomes It

"The news that Lord Wavell has left for London is welcome for it raises the hope that settlement of the Indian question is receiving earnest attention in Whitehall" said Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in an interview to the "Associated Press".

He added, "The settlement of the Indian political question is vital and urgent, not only for India but for the whole commonwealth, and one hopes that a satisfactory solution will soon be arrived at. One also hopes that both the Congress and the Muslim League will not stick to their extreme views, but arrive at a reasonable settlement".

Jayakar Welcomes News

The Hon'ble M. R. Jayakar commenting on the news of the Viceroy's departure for England, said: "It is welcome news if it indicates that at long last His Majesty's Government think of making a move to relieve the deadlock".

SUPER FORTS FIND HIDING PLACES OF JAP NAVY

The New York Radio reports that reconnaissance photographs taken by Super Fortresses over Japan have revealed the location of several hiding places of the Japanese navy.

STOP PRESS

With 3rd Army, March 21. (U.P.A.): Third Army entered Ludwigshaven.

GESTAPO HQ. IN COPENHAGEN BOMBED

LONDON, March 21: (From Reuter's Special Correspondent—with the Second T.A.F. in Belgium): The Gestapo headquarters in Copenhagen were destroyed to-day by "Mosquitos" of the Second Tactical Air Force who went in three times at low level in an Allied bid to assist members of the Danish Underground Movement.

BIG NAVAL ACTION IN JAP INLAND SEAS

1,400 U.S. CARRIER PLANES LEAD ATTACK

Americans Inflict "Crippling Damage" On Tokyo Fleet

GUAM, March 20 (Reuter): The American fleet has engaged the Japanese fleet in the Japanese inland seas inflicting "crippling damage". Admiral Chester Nimitz announced in his 'communique' to-day.

It said, "Admiral Mitscher's Task Force which for two days has been attacking Kobe and Kure in Southern Japanese islands moved north-east and on Monday attacked principal units of the Japanese fleet."

A commentator added that no American ships were lost and aircraft losses were light.

JAPANESE CLAIMS

The Japanese News Agency today (Wednesday) quoted a Japanese Headquarters Communique as saying that the United States Task Force, which was off the Japanese mainland is withdrawing southwards. The Japanese air forces attacking it sank one aircraft carrier and damaged another, it added.

Japanese broadcasts state that 1,400 carrier planes took part in the American fleet attacks on Monday.

The battleship damaged in the action against the Japanese fleet units is known to be the Yamato class of 45,000 tons, the mightiest ship of the Japanese navy.

U.S. Headquarters Report Heavy Jap Casualties

Aboard a warship with the American Pacific Fleet off Japan, March 21 (A.P.): Carrier-borne planes have just sunk or damaged 30 Japanese vessels, including 15 to 17 warships damaged, in a "crippling" blow dealt by a huge American sea task force against the Japanese navy in the enemy's home island waters.

Japanese vessels which were hit included a Yamata class battleship, three large carriers and a battleship converted into a carrier.

The Task Force under command of Admiral Marc Andrew Mitscher was attacked repeatedly by land-based Japanese planes, most of which were shot down without sinking an American ship.

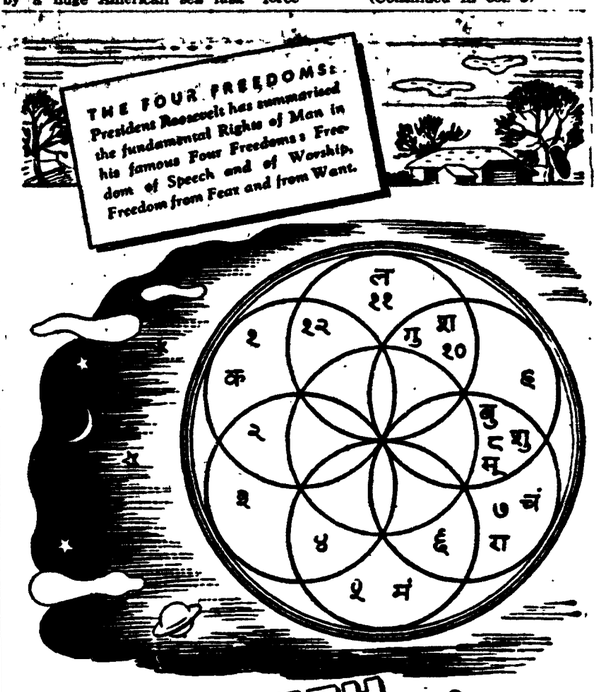
On returning to their carriers, the American fliers said flak had been more of a problem than the enemy air force operations. Losses in American planes were described as extremely light.

In addition to attacking vessels, the task force planes armed with rockets, bombs and machineguns hit Japanese aircraft factories, naval and other installations on the southernmost Japanese home island of Kyusyu.

This was the action to which the Japanese radio referred on Tuesday as the "Battle of Kyushu" in which, it claimed, Japanese planes sank 13 or 14 American warships, including a carrier, set fire to others, and destroyed 137 American planes.

In the Japanese broadcast version, the engagements occurred 19 miles south-east of Kyusyu on March 18. The enemy broadcast said the American force was the 58th fleet comprising five squadrons and gave other

(Continued in col. 3)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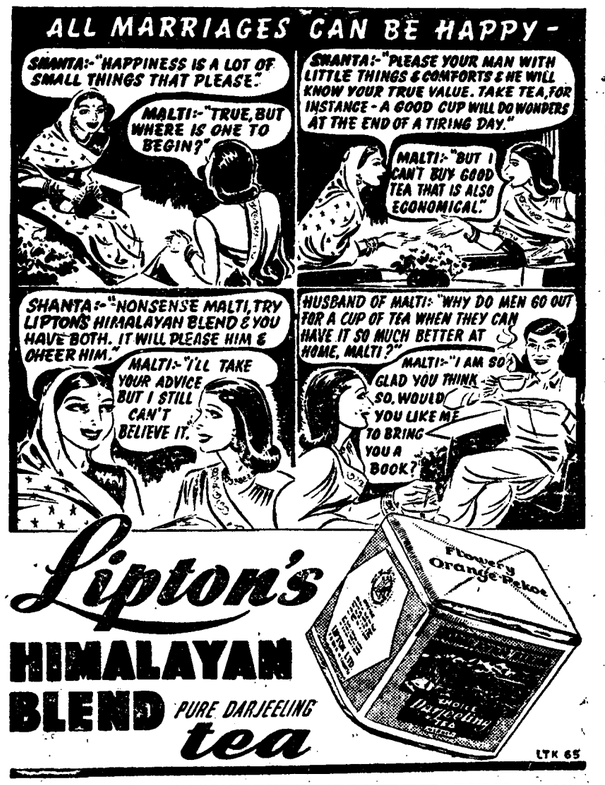
ALL MARRIAGES CAN BE HAPPY -
SHANTA:-"HAPPINESS IS A LOT OF SMALL THINGS THAT PLEASE."
MALTI:-"TRUE, BUT WHERE IS ONE TO BEGIN?"
SHANTA:-"PLEASE YOUR MAN WITH LITTLE THINGS & COMFORTS & HE WILL KNOW YOUR TRUE VALUE. TAKE TEA, FOR INSTANCE - A GOOD CUP WILL DO WONDERS AT THE END OF A TIRING DAY."
MALTI:-"BUT I CAN'T BUY GOOD TEA THAT IS ALSO ECONOMICAL."
SHANTA:-"NONSENSE MALTI, TRY LIPTON'S HIMALAYAN BLEND & YOU HAVE BOTH. IT WILL PLEASE HIM & CHEER HIM."
MALTI:-"I'LL TAKE YOUR ADVICE BUT I STILL CAN'T BELIEVE IT."
HUSBAND OF MALTI: "WHY DO MEN GO OUT FOR A CUP OF TEA WHEN THEY CAN HAVE IT SO MUCH BETTER AT HOME, MALTI?"
MALTI:-"I AM SO GLAD YOU THINK SO. WOULD YOU LIKE ME TO BRING YOU A BOOK?"
Lipton's
HIMALAYAN BLEND PURE DARJEELING tea
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COUNCIL OF STATE QUESTIONS

Allied Powers' Liability For Bombay Explosion

No Reply From His Majesty's Govt. Yet

NEW DELHI, March 21 (A.P.I.): At question time in the Council of State, Sir S. N. Roy, War Transport Secretary, replied in the affirmative to Mr. Hossain Imam who asked whether Government had made any representations to His Majesty's Government on the subject of the liability of the Allied powers for the loss caused to Bombay by the explosion in April last. He added that no reply had yet been received from His Majesty's Government.

In reply to supplementaries, the War Transport Secretary stated that His Majesty's Government were fully aware that the public in this country expected them to bear the cost of the damages.

Sir Mohammed Usman in reply to the same member stated that the Information Films of India were started on July 6, 1940. The exhibition of "approved films" was made compulsory from September 15, 1943. The cost of production was Rs. 4,85,000 in 1943 and Rs. 6,87,000 in 1944. The average number of copies printed of each film was 46. The Information Films in 1944 used 6,818,504 feet of film. Government charged from Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 40 from the cinema houses which exhibited them, the charge depending on the income of the theatres.

DR. AGNIHOTRI'S ARREST

Mr. Conran Smith, Home Secretary, informed Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh that Dr. Brahmanand Agnihotri was arrested and detained in 1940 because his contacts with Germans, with German controlled organisations and with persons of known anti-British tendencies rendered this action necessary to prevent him from acting in a manner prejudicial to the defence of British India and the efficient prosecution of the war. He was released because, at the present stage of the war with Germany, his further detention was considered unnecessary.

The Finance Secretary replied in the negative to the same member's question whether there was any proposal for applying for a direct loan from the U. S. A. for industrialisation of India, or for any other purpose.

NO ATTA DEMAND IN DACCA

Mr. B. R. Sen, Director-General of Food, replied in the affirmative to Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh's question whether over 40,000 maunds of 'atta' had deteriorated and whether it was recently advertised for sale by a district officer for food in Dacca.

Q: Why was the 'atta' allowed to deteriorate and not given to the people to save human lives?

A: This 'atta' had been in stock since July 1944, and could not be consumed as there was no demand for it. It deteriorated because of long storage in humid climate.

The United Press adds: Sir Cyril Jones, Finance Secretary, stated that no such gold illegally seized by the Axis Powers belonging to the countries they conquered had found its way into India so far as the Government of India were aware.

ADJOURNMENT RULED OUT

Insufficient Copies Of Electoral Rolls In Bombay

NEW DELHI, March 21 (U.P.I.): In the Council of State this morning the President ruled out of order Mr. Hossain Imam's adjournment motion on the non-availability of adequate numbers of the copies of the first publication of the electoral roll of voters in the Bombay City for the Central Assembly for public inspection.

The President held that firstly the matter was not of urgent public importance and secondly it was a matter of Provincial responsibility.

Proselytising In Goa

Alleged Attempt At Forcible Conversion Of Hindu Girl And Its Sequel

(From A Correspondent.)

Recently a most reprehensible attempt at forcibly converting a Hindu girl to Christianity was committed by the priesthood of Goa, in the village of Cuncolim.

The following account of the incident is based on the statement made by the girl herself in an interview given to to some prominent men from Margao.

The girl, named Miss Xamavati, aged about 21 is the niece of Prof. Gavad of Cuncolim. She was studying in a convent, situated in a nearby village of Velim for the last three years. Her studies were mostly confined with knitting, sewing and such other needle-work. From the very beginning a systematic attempt was made by the nuns of the convent to convince her of the benefits she would derive by becoming a Christian. The idea behind the conversion was not only to add a soul to the Christian fold but also to secure her property for the convent. All the information about her ornaments and the means to get them was asked. She was also told to steal the Postal Savings Pass-book as she had some amount in it.

As soon as the girl reached the age of twenty-one and was thus no longer a minor, they persuaded her to leave her home without the knowledge of her parents on 30th January. She was brought to Margao and kept in a convent for three days and after that she was removed to the private house of one Mr. Vieira de Castro Menezes, who is the Secretary to the Government Administrative Office, Margao, where she was locked up in a room for eleven days.

On her sudden and unexpected disappearance from her home, her uncle Prof. Gavad who suspected mischief from the convent authorities, conducted a thorough search in all the convents and even went to the head convent at Calangute, but the authorities everywhere denied the knowledge of her whereabouts. In this way two days passed, but no trace of the girl was found.

The girl too became distressed and being anxious to write at home implored Mr. Vieira to allow her to write a letter to her uncle but he would not agree. After repeated implorings she was at last allowed to write a letter on condition that she would not disclose her address but only write what was to be dictated to her. In the meantime, one of the servants of the convent was good enough to let Prof. Gavad know that he could get information about his niece from Mr. Pedro Correio Afonso of Margao President of the Margao Municipality and brother of the well-known Prof. Correio Afonso of Andheri College But the latter refused to tell anything about the girl except that she was well. Many a time Prof. Gavad approached him but in vain. At last on 5th February he was allowed to see the girl in the house of Mr. Vieira, but only for a second. The Professor wanted to take the girl home with him but they would not allow it stating that she could be allowed to meet him only after 9th February. Prof. GaVad smelt a plot in it and directly approached the Patriarch on that very day. The Patriarch explained to Prof. Gavad that as she was no longer a minor and that she could do what she liked and that a meeting would be arranged between her parents and a priest in the primary school of Margao where the girl could express her wishes. This naturally foiled the attempts of Mr. Pedro Correio Afonso, Vieira and Co. to baptise her on 8th February, the auspicious day of St. Theresa.

In the meeting that ensued the girl expressed her desire to go back home and accordingly accompanied her parents home. During the eleven days of her confinement in the house of Mr. Vieira she got such bitter experience that she was completely disgusted with those who wanted to convert her.

HIGHHANDED CONDUCT OF ARMED POLICE.

Mr. Pedro Correio Afonso and Mr. Vieira were not present at the time of the meeting. They were late. When to their utter surprise they learnt that the girl had accompanied her parents home, they became furious. With Commandant (Police Commissioner) of Margao, an Inspector and four policemen fully armed with loaded revolvers they chased the girl by car. As soon as they reached Cuncolim, they found the doors of her house closed. Immediately they broke open the doors and rushed inside the house armed with pointed revolvers. The girl in fear ran inside for shelter and firmly clasped her mother in embrace. But the Commandant ordered the inspector to snatch away girl whereupon he is alleged have brutally kicked the mother and dragged the girl out of her embrace. The girl was so rougaly handled that one golden bangle slipped from her hand which was not afterwards traced. She was then forcibly pushed into the car and the party drove to Margao where she was kept in a police lock-up. The news of this outrageous assault spread like wild fire in the city of Margao and created a big furore. Prominent people of Margao decided to file a suit against the Commandant Mr. Pedro Correio Afonso and Mr. Vieira. On hearing this news they released the girl from the police lock-up.

In the meantime, Prof. Gavad sent a detailed wire to His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India. His Excellency through Commandant General (Chief Police Commissioner) appointed committee of inquiry with Captain Teixeira as its head. The committee came to Margao and examined all those connected with the case including the girl, Prof. Gavad, Mr. Vieira, Mr. Pedro Correio Afonso etc.

MOVE TO CONVERT ALL HINDUS

This incident, which has created a great sensation among the Hindu community of Goa is not a solitary one. Behind this incident there is a definite move with a definite purpose. A systematic attempt is going on in Goa to Christianise the whole Hindu community. Since the arrival of the present Patriarch (Bishop) Jose Nunes the Head of the Christian religion in the East, this movement has received a great momentum. As soon as he came to Goa he carried a gigantic press campaign expressing grave concern as to how half of the population in Goa still remained Hindu inspite of centuries of Portuguese domination. He went to the extent of saying that he would like to see Goa completely Christianised. With this end in view he went on introducing so-called reforms in various directions irrespective of whether they affected Hindus or Christians. He asked the Government to appoint at least one priest in every primary school to preach the Christian doctrine. Government refused it, but the Patriarch secured orders from the Educational Department of Portugal to that effect. Later on he applied for a grant of rupees two lakhs, to build a new Head Convent with a view to produce ardent Christian priests in Goa. Government refused to grant the sum on the ground that among the tax-payers were as many Hindus as Christians. Once again, the Patriarch cabled to his Head in Portugal and secured the grant. In this way the present Patriarch Jose Nunes is trying his best to see Hindus completely dominated by Christians, which may cause hatred and ill-will between the two communities where up to now there has existed mutual confidence and goodwill.

Rules For Chinese Dancing Girls Entertaining Allied Airmen

CHUNGKING, March 18 (U.P.A.): Set regulations governing dancing girls at Chengtu, a West China air-base town have been published.

They include: (1) The girls shall not seduce Allied airmen to drink too much wine; (2) They should not behave in a way damaging rules of good customs and morals; (3) They are not to be in any way unpatriotic; (4) They should not display unrestricted glamour in public places"; (5) They should not dance with Allied airmen already drunk; and (6) Girls under 18 or who are not healthy are not allowed to be dancing girls.

Dancing girls in Chengtu engaged in entertaining Allied airmen are popularly called "women of special category" and their activities are popularly referred to as "international circuit."

INDIA TO BE SPLIT INTO 20 STATES?

LONDON, March 20 (U.P.A.): Great significance has been attached to the proposal for breaking up India into small principalities and grouping all India into twenty States.

The problem of the Indian States in context of the developments regarding the settlement of the Indian deadlock—which United Press of America dispatches have indicated—is exercising political circles here who are thinking of emulating the Kathiawar States example.

'Dirty Work' For Negro WACS

Discrimination Alleged At Massachusetts Court Martial

FORT OWENS, MASSACHUSETTS, March 21 (A.P.A.): One of the four Negro members of the Women's Army Corps on trial on charges of refusing to obey orders testified at a court martial yesterday that Col. Walter M. Crandall, officer commanding the Lovell General Hospital, told her "they want no black W.A.C.S. working at the Motor Pool."

The testifying defendant, Private Alice Young, aged 23, said she had asked to be transferred from the hospital to the Motor Transport Pool.

She and Private Alberta Goss, 21, both testified they believed there was discrimination against Negro W.A.C.S. because white personnel were not forced to do the same tasks that were imposed on them and because, they said, Colonel Crandall has asserted the Negro W.A.C.S. were supposed to do the "dirty work."

Nazis May Declare Food Ration Cards Invalid

ZURICH, March 21 (U.P.A.): Leading Nazi officials in Southern Germany have conferred and decided to prepare the German population that food ration cards might suddenly be declared invalid, reports from the German border said today.

Britain Ready With Plans And Personnel To Occupy Germany

Advertisement For British Technicians To Use Nazi Armament Plants As Arsenal For War On Japan

LONDON, March 19 (Globe): German arms and aircraft plants may be commandeered to make munitions for use against Japan. It will depend how quickly these plants can be restored after their destruction by the Allied Air Forces and, the retreating Nazis, and how long the war against Japan goes on, says Globe's industrial correspondent.

The first indication of a practical step being taken by the Allied Control Commission to organise German industry after the Wehrmacht is beaten is given by an advertisement issued this week-end by the Ministry of Labour, on behalf of the Control Commission.

Applications are called for from skilled administrators, managers and technicians who are ready to manage concerns in 16 major groups of German industry and agriculture.

At least 10,000 men are needed from grades in which Britain's supply of suitable men is not too plentiful.

Some selected technicians will be offered long-term jobs because there will be two parts to their task—firstly, getting plants into operation again, which should take from three to 18 months, after which the plants would be of use in turning out supplies for the war against Japan, and secondly, eventual transformation of production from war to peacetime products.

STORY OF HITLER'S MARRIAGE

STOCKHOLM, March 20 (U.P.A.): Hitler is "morganatically married" with an unnamed brunette actress, 31, of Deutsches Theater, Berlin and later of Gaertner Platz Theater, Munich, a dispatch in the newspaper "Aftonbla" der reported" today.

The report, appearing under a Berne dateline and claiming to be from a source closest to the Wilhelmstrasse, added that Hitler has two daughters by her, both girls, one a few years old and other born last July.

The dispatch claims that Hitler is a devoted father but is doing his utmost to guard the secret of his illegitimate family life lest the German people think he was frivolous.

Hitler is only awaiting the birth of a son to marry the mother of his daughters, the dispatch said.

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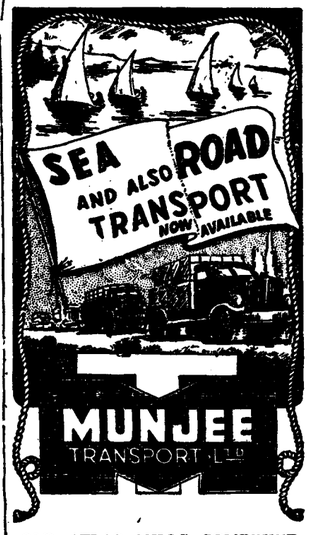

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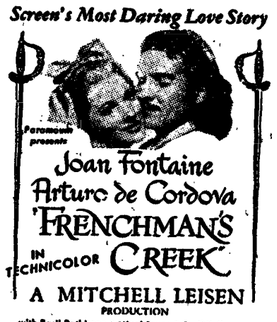

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KANAN in M. P. Production's
HOSPITAL
Director: Sushil Mazumdar
Music: Kamal Dasgupta
Drawing, Crowded Houses
AT KAMAL

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 9, 2001
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 7, 1364
Parsi: Meher 20, 1314
Sunrise: 7-42 a m Sunset: 7-51 p m
Hightide: 7-24, 21-22
Lowtide: 2-28, 14-06
Municipal Corporation: 2 p m (B T)

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCK STAFF UNION: Extraordinary general meeting, to-day, at 6 p m near the Carnac Level Crossing Bridge Carnac Bunder Tram Junction.

FOURTH ALL INDIA EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHY: To be opened by Mr. Nagindas T Master Mayor of Bombay at 6-30 p m, at the Society's premises at 195, Hornby Road.

ARYA SAMAJ, MULUND: A religious discourse for a week from March 22 to 28, at Bawa Parduman Singh and Sons' Wadi (Mulund) between 8-30 and 9-30 p m when Swami Tyaganand Ji (Kulpati-Gurukul, Ayodhya) will speak on Upanishads daily.

NO GOVT. HOUSE "AT HOME": Owing to the absence of the Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville at Delhi, the "At Home" to have been held at Government House Bombay, on Saturday, March 24, will not take place.

LECTURE ON PYRAMID: To-day, at 6-15 p m, at the Mazdaznan Temple Hall, opp. Churchgate Station, Mr. Rustam Banajt will deliver a public lecture in English on "The Great Pyramid and its Master Architect." Mother Gloria will preside.

MEETING OF PROPERTY OWNERS: A public meeting of property owners at 6 p m (S T) at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, to request Government to abolish the Urban Immovable Property Tax, Sir Chimanlal H Setalwad, will preside.

BOMBAY AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY: The first Brains Trust meeting of the Society today immediately after the first meeting of the general body of the Society at 6-30 p m (S T) in the Conference Hall, of the B E S T Co. Ltd. The Brains Trust meeting which will start at about 6-45 p m.

ELECTRIC MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION: The Electric Merchants Association expressed condolence on the sad demise of Mr. Sunderlal S. Shroff the vice-President of the Association and recorded high estimation for valuable services to the Association. The Association extended their heartfelt sympathies to the family of the deceased.

BOMBAY SWEEPERS' UNION CONFERENCE.
The General Secretary of the Bombay Sweepers' Union has issued the following statement to the Press:—
"The conference scheduled to be held on 1st April 1945, due to unavoidable circumstances, has been postponed to 8th April, 1945, Sunday, 3-30 (S T).

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM OLD STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: At the adjourned annual general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam Old Students' Association held on Sunday last, the following office-bearers for the year 1945 were elected: President: M M Killedar, Vice-Presidents: Mulla Esmailji and A Rehman; Hon. Jt. Secretaries: G A Moulvi and L H Sabzwari, Hon. Secretary for Debates: M I Siddiqi; Hon. Treasurer: Fida-e-Akbar.

SOCIETY WEDDING IN CITY

An Indian Christian wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon at the Wilson College Chapel when Rev. J Kellock, Principal of Wilson College united in holy matrimony David William Patil and Queenie Mackwan before a large and distinguished gathering. The bride is a junior B A of the Wilson College and the bridegroom is the Deputy Superintendent of the Children's Home at Dongri. Rev. J Martin played the nuptial hymns as well as the Wedding March.
After the ceremony, a reception was held at Vianelli where the bride's toast was proposed by Rev. Canon H E Tate while that of the bridegroom was proposed by Rao Bahadur B N Athavle to which the bridegroom suitably replied. Among those present were also Mrs. K M Munshi, Dewan Bahadur N V Sayana, Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Allabux, Mr. B S Turkhad and others.

"Pangire Episode"

Everybody has heard of the Kolhapur Police outrage known as "The Pangire Episode". "Tarun Bharat" is bringing out a special number of 64 pages by April 6 containing all the relevent information in this matter. It will also contain a few articles in English. The price of the special number will be Annas 10 (ten) only including postal charges.

16 Timber Depots Destroyed In North Malabar Fire

CALICUT March 21, (A. P. I.): A report of a disastrous fire over a wide area in Baliapatam in North Malabar resulting in the complete destruction of 16 timber depots and 10 houses has just reached here. The fire broke out last Monday and was brought under control by the fire service after five hours. The loss is estimated at Rs. 2,50,000.

22 Ahrars In Campbellpur Arrested

LAHORE, March 21, (A. P. I.): A report from Campbellpur states that the District Magistrate has issued an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting public meetings in the district until May 12. About 22 Ahrar workers including Hakim Mohd Bazgul, President of the Campbellpur District Majlis-e-Ahrar, have been arrested.
The police are also stated to have made some searches recovering axes, uniforms and records from some Ahrar works' houses.

DR. JHA AS INDIA'S CULTURAL MESSIAH FOR AMERICA

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, March 20.
It is reliably learnt that Dr. Amarnath Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, is invited by the Government of India to proceed to the United States on a lecture tour. The object of Dr. Jha's visit is shrouded in mystery while a New Delhi report stated that Dr. Jha is going to America counteract Mrs. Vijayalaxmi's attacks against the British Government's policy towards India.
Another version is Dr. Jha is going as "a cultural messiah" only. It is stated the Government of India are keenly interested in placing a true picture of India's great civilisation before Americans and Dr. Jha is eminently suited for the purpose. No authoritative statement is forthcoming from Dr. Jha himself yet about the purpose of his tour to America.

DENA BANK AT WADHWAN.
WADHWAN CAMP: The thirty-seventh office of Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. Ltd., was declared open at Wadhwan Camp, on Monday morning by H H the Thakoresaheb of Wadhwan.

H. H. Shree Surendrasinghji Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan (2nd from right) performed the opening ceremony of Dena Bank's branch at Wadhwan Camp on Monday.

KASTURBA GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND

Organising Secretary Gives Outline Of Work

Miss Mridula Sarabhai, Organising Secretary, writes:
The Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund was brought into existence for the welfare of women and children in villages. The main sphere of activity will, therefore, have to centre round the re-orientation of the life of the village woman and child. The task of those who are working for the K.G.N.M. Fund would be not only to relieve the village woman of the misery, poverty, dirt, disease and exploitation that surrounded her every day life but to so develop in her qualities of fearlessness, strength and self-reliance that she could take her rightful place with dignity in the social and economic structure of the nation. Much of the work undertaken under the Trust would be of an experimental nature which would need the development of a special technique. The activities of the Trust would have to serve as a guide and inspiration to the small village. The money at the disposal of the Trustees is inordinately small compared to the tasks they have to accomplish, to think merely in terms of institutions would, therefore, be of little use.
What is essential is a detailed investigation into the reasons for the village woman and child's deplorable position and methods by which she can be freed from her bondage by the establishment of Nayi Talim Educational schemes, improved health services, co-operative industrial organizations and schemes for the rehabilitation of destitute women and children.

LACK OF TRAINED WORKERS

The greatest difficulty that faces most provincial committees of the K.G.N.M. Fund in their attempt to commence work is the lack of adequately trained workers with the courageous outlook, the capacity to face trouble, the ability to do hard work that is essential in all pioneer activity. Two types of women are coming forward to take up the work of the Trust. Educated women who are inspired by a desire to work for their country and illiterate women from villages.
The educated woman possesses the general outlook and ability but she has no conception of what work in a village will mean. She does not know of the troubles, hardships and dangers which she will encounter in her work nor the methods by which she can overcome them. She does not realize that to be accepted by the rural woman she will have to reshape her own individual life to her work environment. Courage, foresight, self-reliance, capacity to face emergencies, these are qualities which will have to be inculcated in her before she can be given the responsibilities of a worker.
The village woman though familiar with the background of work lacks the general outlook and knowledge. In most cases she will be illiterate or by the time she comes for training will have relapsed into illiteracy.
A preliminary training stage where the process of selection can take place, where the educated woman can be taught self-reliance and the village woman a knowledge of the world in which she lives, is therefore, imperative.

THREE STAGES OF TRAINING

The Executive of the Trust has after consideration tentatively adopted a general scheme under which there will be three stages of training.
1. The Pravesh Sanstha.
2. The Gram Sevika Sanstha.
3. Specialized Training.
The first two stages are meant to give the worker a general background course on village problems, approach and method of teaching. In no case can they be regarded as final stages and will have to be followed by a period of specialization before the woman can become a worker under the Nayee Talim, health or other sections.
The first Central Pravesh Sanstha Instructors Class to be organized under the training schemes is to commence at Suresh Kutir, Mandapeshwar, Borivli, B.B. & C.I. Rly., on the 5th of April, 1945. This class is to be for provincial instructors, four of whom are to come from each province. These four instructors will form the unit which after receiving training at the central class will return to their respective provinces and start Pravesh Sanstha for selection of prospective workers. In their work of organizing their classes the provincial instructors will take the advice and guidance of experienced field workers in their areas. The Central Class is to be held for one month. Naturally, considering the time, period, it will not be the object of the class to impart detailed knowledge regarding the subjects mentioned in the curriculum. The qualifications laid down for the instructors are such that more of them will be familiar with the subjects laid down in the curriculum. The actual work of intensive training for village workers will commence after this initial training is over.

OBJECTIVES OF FIRST CAMP

The First Central Training Camp is meant primarily to:
1. Guide provincial instructors as to the subjects which have to be taught to workers.
2. Give them a bibliography of books, charts, etc.
3. Select from the instructors those who seem capable conducting camps.
4. Teach the instructors the method of selecting intelligent and capable workers.
5. Teach them the method of teaching the subjects mentioned in the curriculum to illiterate and semi-literate women who come to them to be trained as workers.
6. Teach them discipline.
7. Awaken a consciousness in the instructors regarding the rights and duties they owe their fellow citizens.
8. Eliminate all fear complexes and inculcate in them the wish to resist any encroachment on their liberties and rights and to fight the evils that exist in society and in themselves.
Experts in various fields of constructive work as well as heads of various institutions giving specialised training have been invited to deliver lectures to the instructors. The organizers of the class hope to seek the advice and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi who is likely to be in Bombay during that time.

B.E.S.T. Explains Transport Strike On Monday

Expresses Regret To Public For Disorganisation Of Traffic

In the course of a statement to the press, Mr. A. S. Trollip, General Manager of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., expresses the Company's regret for the temporary disorganisation of their traffic service on Monday owing to a lightning strike resorted to by the drivers and conductors of the bus and tram services, and reviews the situation as it was before the occurrence how it ended.
When the prospect of obtaining additional vehicles of any kind seemed remote and the growth of traffic still persisted a solution to relieve traffic congestion, to a certain extent, was found in the conversion of single deck buses into an open top double deck vehicle, thus increasing the seating capacity from 36 to 60.
The steering of these vehicles—there are 36 of them now—is not so easy as it appeared. But although efforts were made to arrange that a driver would not have to do more than one shift per day on an open top double deck in practice it was not found feasible, and, therefore, it became necessary for the driver to do his second shift on an open double decker. The result was that several men refused to work a second shift. Such men were marked accordingly and sent away, which was noted on their time cards.
On Monday, the representatives of the workers were closetted with the Traffic Manager at 1 p.m. and the matter seemed to have ended, assurance having been given by the former to the latter to the effect that the workers' petition in respect of the above shift arrangement would be considered But a difference of opinion resulted and an unexpected strike occurred.
After the strike had lasted for some time, a conference was held as a result of which the strike was called off. The men accepted the arrangement by which the driver could keep to the principle of breaking duties but, in the event of a closed vehicle being unavailable, an extra bonus would be granted, calculated on the basis of 1 1/2 times their driving time of the second shift on an open top double deck bus.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

THURSDAY, March 22.
BOMBAY—1.
244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8.0 a m News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 P S Dikshit 8-45 Vichitra Bean 8.50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Hamida Bano 9-30 Vatsalabai Parvatkar 9-50 Bhajans 12-30 p m Hindustani Songs 12-45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Music from Film 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 5-0 Uddhottar Shetaki 5.15 Ghulam Qadir Khan 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6.0 Children's Half-Hour 6-30 News (H) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 News Commentary (M) 6-50 Jeere Khan 7-0 Pacific-Na-Ranmorache (G) 7.15 Ram Marathe 7-45 Sardarbai Karadgekar 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 P S Dikshit 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9.45 March of Science 10-0 Shanti Seidom: Pianoforte 10-15 Interlude 10-20 Montzari Mavricakis 10-30 Interlude 10-35 Esther Joseph: Violin 10.45 San Francisco Sym Orchestra.

JAILED FOR MISAPPROPRIATION OF WAR FUNDS.
TADEPALLIGUDEM, (By Mail): The Joint Magistrate, Narsapur sentenced the Village Munsiff and Karanam of Vemuladivi village to one year R I each for alleged misappropriation of War Fund collections.

New School Of Technology

M. H. S. Siddik Institution Trustees' Venture

Recently it was announced that the Trustees of the Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution had decided to start a Technical High School in their Institution at Shepherd Road. The difference between these schools and the ordinary High Schools is the second language and certain other academic subjects are either omitted altogether or are given a vocational bias. Boys may join these schools after having passed the III Std. of an Anglo-Vernacular Secondary School. These Vocational schools are of the same status as ordinary High Schools and boys who have passed through them will be eligible for entrance into the University.
With the starting of these Vocational Schools a new problem will arise. Bifurcation of studies will now take place from the III Std. and boys will have to choose whether they propose to continue studies in an ordinary High School or in a Technical or other Vocational High School after they have completed their studies so far. But in order to get best results from this bifurcation the choice of boys who should join in the different kinds of High Schools must be according to the aptitude of the boys. This aptitude will have to be determined by proper tests and by the examination of the records of the boys' earlier studies.
It is learnt that in order to solve this problem the Trustees of the Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution have approached the Anjuman-i-Islam and Ismail Begmahomed Schools. It has been arranged that an expert committee should be formed. This Committee will classify all the boys who have passed the III Std. into three groups: having aptitude for (i) academic studies, (ii) commercial education and (iii) technical education.
In making these classifications the expert committee will follow the methods which have been developed so largely in America. Careful records of each boy during his three years' studies in the Middle School will be maintained and be available to the Expert Committee. The result of the classification will then be communicated to the boy and to his parent or guardian and he will be pursuaded to take up the course of studies for which he has the greatest aptitude, but no compulsion or pressure of any kind will be exerted and every boy will be free to choose any course of studies he likes.
It is hoped that other schools also will join in this scheme to give to every boy that education for which he has the greatest aptitude.

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THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The disease of an evil conscience is beyond the practice of all the physicians of all the countries in the world.

—W. E. Gladstone

The Bombay Chronicle

IF AMERY IS EARNEST

In stating that he sees "nothing new in Mr. Amery's statement to Shri Karaka" and that "all talk of resolution of the present deadlock is useless so long as the members of the Working Committee and other Congressmen are under detention" Gandhiji has but emphasised the feeling among most Congressmen, if not the country as a whole. We have ourselves voiced that feeling again and again. And not infrequently Mr. Amery's policy has been subjected to severe criticism by a number of his own countrymen. But it is curious that only a few days ago Mr. Sorensen, one of his bitterest critics, remarked about his replies to questions in the Commons on India: "There seems to be a slight break in the cloud of negation". Mr. W. G. Cove, another Labour critic welcomed "a change of tone" in Mr. Amery's replies to questions. And Mr. Rhys Davis, a Welsh Labour Member, went much farther and said that Mr. Amery's latest replies were "much more reasonable on the subject of prisoners than anything which had been stated in the part". Mr Karaka himself credits Mr. Amery with "a sincerity which was compelling" and claims to have seen "a little light through the open door". Is it possible that Mr. Amery has changed, though to an extent which can be discerned only by those who come in close contact with him? If he has, little good can come out of it unless the change expresses itself in a far better policy towards India.

It is possible that Mr. Amery has realised at long last the need for an early settlement with India and seizes every opportunity to express his desire for one. When he said to Mr. Karaka: "I am as anxious as you are to see the deadlock ended" he perhaps meant as much. But the trouble is he wants a settlement on his own terms. He would not start negotiations with Congress straight way nor does he make a definite unequivocal offer to it. He only goes on demanding unnecessary assurances from it. In his interview to Mr. Karaka he demanded an assurance from Gandhiji that, if the Congress leaders in jail were released, "nothing would be done to impede or injure the war effort in India by direct opposition or by attempts to dislocate the economic situation". Now, such an assurance is hardly necessary after all that Gandhiji has said and done. India has suffered terribly from war conditions and it is precisely for the purpose of improving and intensifying war effort that Congress, like other bodies, demands genuine political power. And this Mr. Amery knows well enough. When Gandhiji says that "obstruction of war effort is a mere bogey" he only means that there never was and would not be obstruction of sound war effort under Congress influence and that Mr. Amery himself knows this but too well. When Gandhiji adds that if the principal Congressmen are free, "there will be real national war effort if they are allowed to have an effective say", he has only repeated Congress leaders' anxiety to get the best kind of war effort on a nation-wide scale. Indeed, in these very statements of Gandhiji Mr. Amery should recognise the best assurance he can reasonably expect if he has any insight. If he is as anxious for a settlement as he professes to be, he should hear in Gandhiji's statement the voice of a true friend of Britain. And he cannot do better than at least take the first step towards a settlement by releasing Congress leaders and resuming negotiations with them. Gandhiji and other leaders. "All talk of resolution of the present deadlock is useless so long as the members of the Working Committee and other Congressmen are under detention".

The Viceroy's visit to England may, if Mr. Amery is earnest, be seized as an opportunity to improve the situation in India. The visit will have been utterly barren if the Viceroy is not enabled or persuaded to befriend the Congress instead of suspecting and repressing it. Mr. Amery stated at his Press Conference that it would be wrong to expect speedy or radical changes in India as a result of the visit. But the political situation now is so bad and so fraught with danger that it can be retrieved only by speedy and radical reforms.

Abuse Of Power

In demanding from "Blitz" a security of Rs. 3,000 under the Emergency Press Act of 1931 the Bombay Government has dealt a most unfair blow at the paper and has once again lapsed from its earlier policy of paying some regard to the rights and responsibilities of the Press. The trouble arose out of the publication in the paper on January 20 of a paragraph inviting its readers to supply news items even if they were "official secrets, confidential documents" etc. The phrase "official secrets" seems to have been used in a wide sense but it appears that the Government regarded it as inviting Government servants to commit breach of trust. But as soon as this was brought to his notice the Editor promptly published an explanation stating that the information sought "concerns such topics of public interest as the Gandhi-Jinnah talks and not secret or confidential information of any Government Department". If the language of the original invitation was injudicious, it was set right when the explanation was promptly published. Government ought to have been satisfied with it and the matter should have ended there. The Editor being served with a notice to pay a security of Rs. 3,000 was utterly needless and also utterly unjustifiable. We doubt if the paragraph in question is an offence. Even if it is, one wonders how it can come under the Emergency Press Act of 1931. In any case the demand of a security after a satisfactory explanation was published smacks of vindictiveness. It is a flagrant abuse of an obsolete, lawless law. If the security was demanded without the knowledge of or in spite of the advice of the Bombay Press Advisory Committee —we cannot imagine the Committee approving of it—the Standing Committee of the All-India Editors' Conference should take severe notice of the Bombay Government's action.

Frankly Speaking

U. S. Bars Indians

So the sound and fury in America has fizzled out into nothing. The House of Representatives Committee on Immigration has shelved the Indian Immigration Bill by 10 votes to 6. The main argument that was advanced by opponents to save not their conscience but their obvious racial prejudices was that immigration of Indians would depress wages. To suggest that a quota of one hundred Indians a year would jeopardise the economic future of workers in a country of nearly 200 million people is so utterly ludicrous and disingenious that one is amazed at men who pretend honestly to advance it. As Mrs. Pandit has pointed out, what was involved was not a question of how many Indians could go to the United States but the principle of the right of an Indian to enter the United States on an equal footing with other immigrants. It is this principle which the House Immigration Committee has rejected. And by its rejection re-affirmed racial discrimination.

Let Americans Ponder

In fact, the gentleman who led the opposition to the Bill, Democratic Representative Leonard Allen, himself admits it. He, of course, has attempted to argue that there is difference between the case of China and India for "China is our Ally and an independent nation. India is not independent and the political situation there is very unsettled". The political status of India is as entirely irrelevant to the principle involved as the argument about effect on wages is ludicrous. What Representative Allen actually meant was that he was forced to accept Chinese immigration as an exception which even he with his moribund sense of human decency could not avoid. He confesses it quite honestly too when he actually says: "With me it is a question of principle. Our Immigration Law says that we would not permit Asiatics to come into the country. I want to stand by this.... I consider that legislation for immigration or naturalisation of Indians could be down right dangerous to this country and I will violently oppose any further effort to introduce such legislation in Congress". It is a colour question and there, by the grace of the Allens of America, Democratic and Republican, goes the whole edifice of a new democratic world order Human Equality, the Atlantic Charter and the rest of the loudly professed war aims of the great American democracy. India has certainly received a shock which, we confess, was unexpected. But it is, we suggest a matter of greater concern for Americans themselves. The defeat of the Bill has struck a sharp blow at the goodwill that was being built up slowly between America and India. Unless they are too proud of their material greatness and flush with racial superiority a la Nazis they should seriously consider this unfortunate result.

Mandalay Captured

Evidently the Japs thought discretion was after all the better part of valour and sneaked out of Fort Dufferin in the darkness of the night. This does not however, take away from the importance of the fall of Mandalay. The Japs were well beaten for the second city of Burma which, as Admiral Mountbatten points out, they had themselves described as of supreme importance to be defended with the utmost vigour. This defeat would come as another shock to the morale of the Japanese who are already suffering from the great blows that are being struck by American Super-Fortresses and carrier planes and by the land forces. For the Allies it is another land-mark on the road to victory against Japan. In the overall strategy against the Japs the capture of Mandalay is not as portentious and direct a victory as the conquest of Tavgma and the Philippines.

Important Stage

But it is important enough as a great stage in the campaign to destroy the Japs in South-East Asia and also to open the door to Japan through China. The recent victories of the Sino-American forces of General Sultan are calculated to clean up northern and central Burma. The large Japanese Fifteenth Army is trapped in Central Burma with supplies from the Mandalay and Meiktila regions. Its elimination has now become an easy matter. And when it is finished, southern Burma and Rangoon can be liberated in good time not only for further operations in south-east Asia but also for supplying China with that assistance which will enable the Chinese to play a vital part in the final offensive against Japan.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Success men possess either ability or nerve.

★ ★ ★

Time isn't exactly money, but some people spend one just as foolishly as the other.

★ ★ ★

Some men are like pins: they have their good points, yet they are likely to stick you.

★ ★ ★

Fortunately few men say what they really mean—otherwise blacked eyes would be more common.

★ ★ ★

Travelling often takes the conceit out of a man, but coming home puts twice as much of it in him again.

★ ★ ★

The man who growl's about his wife's cooking three times a day will eat any old thing with relish when he is camping out for a week with a stag party.

Contour Bunds—Their Purpose And Effects

(By Hanmant S. Kaujalgi)

I

Even agriculturists known for their intelligent husbandry begin to laugh and express wonder at the idea of contour-bunding on a mass-scale. If one tries to demonstrate to them the purpose and effect of these bunds by their actual construction, one meets with derision and opposition from land-owners and cultivators. Their idea of bunds is limited to the following "age-long method":—

A rich land-owner finds that the rain-water flowing from the surrounding lands and his own land, passes through his field in a particular channel, washes away the surface earth from the bed of the channel and thus causes the deterioration of the land lying near the bed of the channel. He thinks that if a bund is raised and the channel is stopped from flowing, it would cease the washing away of the earth. Some silt and water would collect on the inside of the bund and thus would facilitate the cultivation of a wet-crop like paddy or at least assure the returns from a dry crop like jowar without its being submitted to the vagaries of a scanty rainfall. The rain-water flowing from other lands would bring in some surface earth with it and thus increase the fertility of the bunded piece. Though a portion of land adjoining the bund may remain under water for too long a time and thus become useless for sowing, nearby land would get moisture from the pond which would thus benefit the crop in the vicinity. But to gain these ends the bund should be constructed on a very strong foundation. The height of the bund should be above fifteen ft. adjusted according to the expected flow of water—and there should always be a well-constructed waste-weir providing a vent for the excess water. This is the kind of bund that appeals to our farmer.

Any plan which is not similar to the above description of a bund is sure to make him nervous and restive. All kinds of objections are raised against the new scheme and it sometimes becomes very difficult to bring round agriculturists with firm prejudices.

Before mentioning and answering these objections, let us first state the objects with which these bunds are raised.

OBJECTS OF THE BUNDS.

Any farmer would admit that for a bumper crop, the original essential things are a fertile soil and a sufficient moisture. Good seeds and careful tilling also are equally necessary; but the first two requisites areas noted above, the fertility and the moisture of the soil. In a non-irrigated area like the Bijapur district, the necessary moisture is to be secured from the rain-water and the fertility is to be achieved by manuring and/or exposing the surface soil to the sun. The difficult problem before our farmer is how to retain this moisture and also how to keep up the fertility. Whenever there are rains in the district, the rain waters begin to flow through the lands as if they were in a hurry to join a big stream or a nearby river. This hurried flow does not enable the earth to retain any appreciable moisture. Moreover, this rain-water, during its journey along the lands takes away the fertile surface soil from them and thus improverishes the lands and muds the rivers. It is with the two-fold object of retaining the soil and its moisture that small or big bunds are raised. Big bunds will have to be limited to only small areas owned by rich farmers while small bunds can be raised all over the lands only if all the individual farmers co-operate and join together in attempting for the two-fold object mentioned above.

WHY MASS-SCALE.

If the objects achieved by the huge as well as small bunds are the same why should not the small bunds be restricted only to the lands of those who are willing to have them? Why force them on unwilling land-owners? But by their very nature, small bunds won't serve any purpose if they are not universal. If we raise a single small bund in a land, it will be washed away overnight even with a rainfall of half an inch only. If we wish the small bunds to serve our purpose we must make them universal.

In this mass-scale bunding the "lie" of the land is surveyed and studied and bunding is begun from the area which is at the highest level. Naturally the first bund is raised on the side towards which the rain-water from the land usually flows. The catchment area for this first bund is only that portion of the particular land from which the rain-water flows towards the bund. The next bund may or may not be parallel to the first one. It must be to the side to which the rain-water from the first and second lands usually flows i.e. it is on a lower level "along the water-course" formed by rain-water. Thus bunds are raised all over the lands apparently parallel to each other along the water-course, until we get the last bund at the lowest level by the side of a stream or a river. The distance between two bunds is governed by the following considerations:—

(1) The first thing is the total rainfall as well as the intensity of the rainfall in the area to be bunded. Wherever the average rainfall is high and the rain falls in concentrated periods, the bunds will have to be nearer each other in order to lessen the acreage of the catchment area for each bund.

(2) The incline of the land is the second important consideration. Supposing we decide that the ground level of the second bund should be only three feet lower than the ground level of the first bund and if the land is slanting too much, the bunds will be nearer each other than if the land had been a level one. If the difference between the ground levels is allowed to be greater, the distance between the two bunds will be greater. Anyway, there will be more bunds on an inclining land than on a level one.

(3) The height of the bunds to be erected by us will also govern the distance. If the height is greater the distance can afford to be greater. But for attaining the objects of retention of moisture and equal distribution of manure, the bunds situated at smaller distances will be of more advantage.

(4) The bunds will have to be constructed out of the material available on the land; naturally bunds consisting of hard "murum" can be at greater distances than those of black soil. The above discussion leads to the conclusion that unless bunds on a higher level are erected and kept trim and sprues bunds on a lower level are sure to suffer, as their catchment area increases and the rush of water towards the lower bunds becomes more voluminous. If therefore small bunds are to attain the purpose of retaining moisture and preventing soil erosion:—

(i) They have to be on the incline, i.e. along the course of the rain-water flowing through the lands. Then only they will be able to retain the rain-water i.e. moisture.

(ii) They should be as near each other as is practicable; then only, their catchment area will be limited and there will be less danger to the body of the bunds by the rush of water.

(iii) If there is no great rush there will be no breaches. If there are no breaches, there will be no flowing away of the surface soil, manure or moisture.

(iv) If there are no breaches in bunds on higher levels, there will be no breaches in bunds in lower lands and thus all will be safe.

(v) To attain these ends, every land should be bunded and every bund should be kept in order.

That is why we maintain that the small bunds shall have to be universal if they are to serve their purposes of retaining moisture and preventing soil-erosion.

(To Be Continued.)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"With me it is a question of principle. Our Immigration Law says that we would not permit Asiatics to come into the country. I want to stand by this. ..

I consider that legislation for immigration or naturalisation of Indians would be outright dangerous to this country and I will violently oppose any further effort to introduce such legislation in Congress".

—Representative Leonard Allen of U.S.A.

★ ★ ★

Sir Olaf Caroe, replying to a question in the Central Assembly, said the instructions to India's "representatives" to San Francisco would be given by the Governor-General-in-Council and they would be consistent with the ability of the delegation to function as absolutely free agents representing India.

Naturally, naturally. As freely as absolutely freely as Sir Olaf Caroe, let alone they themselves, functions as a free agent representing this uniquely fortunate country.

★ ★ ★

Later Sir Olaf, who justifiably has no patience with ignoramuses snubbed the questioner with the remark that if the latter had "some idea of the nature of international conferences and foreign affairs" he would know that "no state would disclose in advance the instructions which it gave to its delegation".

The man deserved this slap. In fact, he is so much of an ignoramus that he doesn't even know that "stance" is Sir Olaf Caroe and his colleagues of the G.-G.-in-Council!

★ ★ ★

According to the A.P.I., Sir Muhammad Saadullah has been presented terms for the formation of an All-Party Ministry in Assam and if he agrees the League Ministry may resign in order to make room for a new Cabinet.

Where IS Kazi Md. Isa, last heard of—long ago—as heading towads Peshawar? He must hurry lest he be too late in Shillong also.

★ ★ ★

Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Finance Member in Sardar Aurangzeb Khan's League Ministry, is reported to have said that the Congress in the Frontier had acted against its principles by accepting office.

It's really very nice of the Sardar Sahib to be so solicitously and selflessly concerned about the principles and conduct of Congress, isn't it?

★ ★ ★

A Sind Hindu Mahasabha leader says in an appeal to Mahatma Gandhi: "A stable Ministry is the crying need of the hour".

What could be more stable than Honourable Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah?

★ ★ ★

Five members of the Muslim League Party in the Karachi Municipality are reported by the A.P.I. to have tabled a vote of "no-confidence" against the Muslim League Mayor Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Haroon.

No decision has yet been taken as to who should receive denunciation in this Syed-Ghulam Husain tussle.

★ ★ ★

The U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Immigration has thrown out the Indian Immigration Bill by 10 votes to 6.

General Smuts and his South African colleagues can now go to San Francisco very light in mind.

ASSEMBLY DEBATE

"GOVT. TAX EVERY MORSEL OF BEGGAR'S FOOD"

Debate On Finance Bill Continues: Dalal Defends Planning Schemes

NEW DELHI, March 21 (A.P.I.): Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Member for Planning and Development, replying to criticisms of his department during the general debate on the Finance Bill in the Assembly refuted the suggestion that the Finance Member had any intention to throw cold water on planning and development schemes. What the Finance Member wanted to say was that when the whole economy of the country was centred in the prosecution of the war, it would not be possible to spend large sums of money in executing important schemes of development, but the Finance Member had added that money would be forthcoming for all the necessary preparatory measures. Sir Ardeshir agreed with the Finance Member that, even if the money was forthcoming, it would take some time to prepare the schemes and, in the meantime, there was no particular necessity to spend large sums of money. Over and above the Rs. one crore which had been allotted in the budget for the Planning and Development Department, additional sums were allotted to the various departments themselves. The provinces also, which had large surpluses unlike the Central Government, had done a great deal of preparatory planning work. Given a stable and fairly high price level, full production and taxation approximately equal to the present level, he did not believe that money was going to prove a very serious handicap to planning.

Referring to the "suspicion, prejudice and misunderstanding" that seemed to exist about the activities of his Department and himself, Sir Ardeshir said this might be due to his being one of the authors of the Bombay Plan and, therefore, being branded as a capitalist. He submitted that even a cursory glance of the Bombay Plan would show that it was not meant to make the rich richer. "Its object is to raise the standard of living and to get rid of the evil of dire poverty in our country and to the extent to which it succeeds in doing so it can only benefit the backward classes at the expense of the more privileged classes".

Sir Ardeshir said that the work that the Department was now doing was not likely in any way to prejudice the future constitution, whatever shape that might take. On the contrary, the work would only benefit the various parts of the country to which it was extended.

INDIANS AT FRISCO

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Congress), concluding his speech urged that either Mahatma Gandhi or Mr. Jinnah or both should represent India at the San Francisco Conference. If the Government of India would not listen to this suggestion, he urged, they should at least not commit India to any course of action at the conference without the sanction of the Assembly.

Sir Yamin Khan enumerated the grievances of the subordinate staff in the Central services and suggested the appointment of an impartial tribunal to look into their complaints. Referring to the grievances of Indian Army officers, he said an Indian Lieutenant was getting a marriage allowance of Rs. 50, whereas a British officer with a wife and a child was getting Rs. 120 and for every additional child was given Rs. 40.

Mr. C. M. Trivedi, War Secretary, referred to Mr. Lawson's plea for a review of the military necessity for the black-out in Calcutta and said that a review was already in progress and an appreciation of the extent of air threat to north-east India would shortly be sent to the Defence Department. It would then be for that department and the provincial governments to consider whether the existing black-out regulations should be relaxed. He agreed that the claims for compensation arising out of accidents by military vehicles should be dealt with most expeditiously.

As regards the pay of Indian airmen, Mr. Trivedi said that the existing rate was in balance with the pay of the other services and that the rates of pay of Indian airmen must be based on Indian conditions and not on the pay of the airmen of the R. A. F.

Lala Shamlal (Congress) objected to the utilisation of Indian resources for the war in Burma unless an assurance was given that Indian interests would be safeguarded when the country was reoccupied.

Mrs. Renuka Ray said that the Government's policy of non-intervention in matters of social reforms had deleterious effects on India. She welcomed the appointment of a committee for the codification of Hindu Law.

Speaking on the food problem, she drew particular attention to the fact that millions of people were still not having a balanced diet. She urged that the ban on the employment of women underground should be reimposed.

Mr. Ram Narayan Singh (Congress) said that the Government taxed "every morsel of a beggar's food." He referred to the Finance Member's plea that the saving habit had to be fostered among the people and said: "The Finance Member does not know that in this country 90 p. c. of the people do not have two meals a day."

Mr. Ram Narayan Singh had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

ERECTION OF WALL AROUND DELHI MOSQUE

Labour Secretary's Assurances In Assembly

NEW DELHI, March 21 (A.P.I.): Maulvi Abdul Ghani attempted to move an adjournment motion in the Assembly today to discuss the erection of a wall around the Mosque near Government quarters in Karolbagh in Delhi so as to stop access to it and, thereby, interfere with the religious right of Mussalmans to offer prayers in it.

Mr. H. C. Prior, Labour Secretary, objecting to the motion stated that he understood there was some dispute about the Mosque and it was essentially a local matter. He added that the Labour Member has been informed of the matter and that he had issued orders that the erection of the wall should be stopped pending further investigation.

Sir Yamin Khan said that information which he claimed he had received later than what the Labour Secretary had given to the House was that it had been dealt with as a matter for the Chief Commissioner in which the Central Government was not concerned.

Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan asked for an assurance that no further action would be taken in the matter of erecting the wall without informing the House.

Mr. Prior said that before any further action was taken the matter would be brought to the notice of Sir Yamin Khan and Mr. Ghani.

The motion was not pressed.

TEAM WORK WON THE WAR

So Why Honour Churchill Alone?

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, March 21.

The Leicester City Council has postponed the resolution conferring the "Freedom of the City" on Mr. Churchill. The Labour members objected to it on the grounds that as team work won the war it would be wrong to honour a single individual.

"RELEASE NEHRU & DEPUTE HIM TO SAN FRANCISCO"

Thirumala Row's Resolution And Ayyangar's Amendment Rejected By "Elders"

New Delhi, March 21, (A.P.I.): The Council of State rejected by 24 votes to 15 Mr. Thirumala Row's resolution on the San Francisco Conference.

Mr. M. Thirumala Row (Congress) moved in the Council of State to-day his resolution asking the Government of India to make representation to His Majesty's Government to secure adequate representation of the non-official representative opinion of India at the San Francisco Conference.

Mr. Thirumalla Row said that the Indian delegates who were nominees of the Government and not representatives of the people would have to sit beside General Smuts representating South Africa —a country which practised racial arrogance and superiority and ill-treated India. He wondered if Lord Wavell was well advised in selecting two "yes" men. Instead it would have been a stroke of statesmanship if the Viceroy had released Pandit Nehru and deputed him to San Francisco. The Viceroy could have asked the biggest political parties in India to send their representatives and thus wipe away the memories of the bitter past.

AMENDMENT

Sir N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar moved an amendment to the resolution to the effect that to the delegation be added an elected member each of at least the two major political parties in the Central Legislature.

Sir Gopalaswamy read out an extract from a resolution which the All-India Congress Committee had adopted in which it was stated that while the A.I.C.C. was primarily concerned with the Independence of India and the defence of India, it recognised that the future peace, security and ordered progress of the world demanded a world federation of free nations.

Sir Gopalaswamy said that if Government of India had sufficient imagination and statesmanship in the selection of their representatives to the Conference then they ought to have released that man from detention.

CAROE'S DEFENCE OF GOVT.'S POLICY

Sir Olaf Caroe, External Affairs Secretary, said that he sympathised with the general feeling behind the original resolution and the amendment and hoped that a great deal of good might come from the debate.

Referring to the appointment of the delegation from the Commonwealth and America, Sir Olaf said that the general principle in regard to the Commonwealth Delegation was that they should be ministers of the Crown. He would be told that it was all very well because there was responsible Government there. He wished there was responsible government here also but he would point out that there was responsible government in the provinces whenever there were parties ready to work it but unfortunately they had no such government at the centre.

"GRACIOUS LADY"

Sir Olaf referred to the presence in the United States of a member of the Council of State (Pandit Kunzru) and a 'gracious lady' who was giving her views which were to represent the views of India in certain circles. He was greatly disappointed to see that the question of entry and citizenship of Indians into the United States had been shelved and hoped that was not in any way connected with what they were saying there. At least one of the representatives indulged in cheap jibes against the great fighting services of India. That was not the thing to do in foreign countries, he said.

Sir Olaf reiterated that despite all he had stated he could not but feel real sympathy with the view that representatives of leading parties should represent their country in foreign lands.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEADLOCK

Mr. G. S. Motilal (Congress) said that the present war was the outcome of the treaty made after the last war. India, therefore, was anxious to make her contribution to the conference to secure permanent international peace and security. Government delegates to San Francisco, Mr. Motilal said, did not represent public opinion in India.

Mr. V. V. Kalikkar insisted that India should have nothing to do with the 'Frisco Conference so long as India did not enjoy sovereign rights.

ON VICEROY'S VISIT TO LONDON

Mr. Hossain Imam (Muslim League) denied that his party refused to co-operate in war effort.

If the Government of India could take independent action, Mr. Hossain Imam asked, why had the Viceroy gone to London. The Viceregal visit, he said, must be in connection with the San Francisco Conference. He wished India to remain unrepresented at the conference rather than be misrepresented.

USMAN'S PESSIMISM

Sir Mohammad Usman, leader of the House, said that we all knew that Jinnah and Gandhi had met for days together and yet they were not able to solve the deadlock and he did not believe that the deadlock would be solved by the representatives of the parties going to San Francisco. He refuted that the Government of India was a "Subordinate" Government.

Mr. Thirumala Row replying to the debate said that if the Congress had not co-operated with this Government and rejected the Cripps' proposals it was because of the humiliating conditions that were imposed by H. M. G. He asserted that the present government was unrepresentative and challenged the Executive Councillors to secure even exclusively the votes of the Defence Personnel in this country in their favour whom they claimed to represent.

The House rejected Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar's Amendment without a division and the original resolution was negatived by 24 votes to 15.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

SIND OPPOSITIONISTS TABLE 60 CUT-MOTIONS

Ministerialists Confident Of Success

KARACHI, March 20. (A. P. I.): As many as 60 cut-motions have been given notice of by the Opposition members Sheikh Abdul Majid and Pirzada Abdul Sattar, under various budget heads, voting for which commenced to-day. Most of these are tabled to discuss Government policy for the new year. About eight one-rupee cut motions are intended to censure the Government in the departments of Revenue, Police and General Administration.

The ministerialists are confident of defeating the Opposition if any division is challenged on any of these cut motions. The Government whips are actively engaged in keeping their ranks intact and Opposition efforts to cause further defection in the ministerialists ranks, have failed so far.

The attitude of the six Congress Party members who are attending the Assembly is not yet known.

Pearson's Latest

YALTA DISCUSSED PACIFIC WAR

WASHINGTON, March 21 (U.P.A.): Drew Pearson, Washington newspaper columnist, today reported that Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, who is the newest British member of the Combined Anglo-American Chiefs of Staff, has disclosed that the Yalta conferees also discussed the Pacific fighting despite earlier official denials.

Pearson said Sir Henry reported that the Russians had been enlightened on the importance of the Burma campaign and that the Russians had not realised that the Japanese planned to invade India through Burma, which must be freed to keep China in the war as a communications and supply link.

PHILOMENA THUMBOO CHETTY'S IMPRESSIVE RECITAL

The violin recital of Mrs. Philomena Thumboo Chetty, the distinguished violinist, at the Eros, on Tuesday night had a warm welcome. The global fame of the artist drew a large and cultivated audience. Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Berar, His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay and Mr. Taunton, Adviser to the Governor.

The artiste's renderings of Bach and Beethoven evoked every feeling as she progressed with those masterpieces of classics. They had a peculiar quality of appeal: soft and sensuous. The artiste poured her personality and swayed her audience with an impressive grace. She presented the audience with the distilled knowledge of the classic spirit.

She handled the gypsy airs with such an infinite charm that they became living visions. Her effort was rewarded by the constant applause of the audience to hear it again.

In matters of style, melody and poetic feeling Tuesday's recital was a great triumph to Mrs. Philomena Thumboo Chetty. She was ably assisted on the pianoforte by Donald Daily. For one piece she was supported by her talented niece, Pramela Raju.

NEW YORK, March 20: Mr. Richard J. Walsh, editor of Asia magazine, commenting today on the tabling of the Indian Immigration Bill said: "The news is both a disappointment and surprise in view of the President's support of the bill. As American citizens we must now redouble our efforts to persuade our legislators to remove from the statute books this stain of discrimination against a great people."

What Dumbarton Oaks Peace Plan Means

(By Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.U. S. Secretary Of State)

The stake of the American people in the maintenance of peace after this war could not be greater. We hate war. Yet twice in a generation we have been forced to fight to defend our freedom and our vital interests against powerful aggressors.

Our young men are giving their lives daily because we and other peace-loving nations did not succeed after the last war in organizing and maintaining peace. It is up to us to see that their sons—and ours—are not forced to give their lives in another great war 25 years from now.

In this war we were attacked last by the aggressors and we have been able to fight them far from our own soil. The range of the airplane and the new weapons already developed make certain that next time—if we permit a next time—the devastation of war will be brought to our own homes and our own soil. Next time—if we permit a next time—it is likely that the United States will be attacked first, not last, by an aggressor nation.

After we have won this war we shall have only one alternative to preparing for the next war. That is to prevent the next war. It is imperative that we start now. We can do it only by planning and developing, in co-operation with the other peace-loving peoples of the world, an organized peace that will really work.

A sound peace plan must be based on the facts as they are and aimed at the realization of our ideals for a peaceful world. Both of these requirements, I think, are met by the proposals which were drafted last summer and fall at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China.

These proposals did not spring from thin air. They were preceded by long and careful studies among many sorts of people in each of the four countries.

PLAN IS FOUR-CORNERED

There are four corners to the plan proposed at Dumbarton Oaks.

The first is this: peace can be maintained only if the peace-loving nations of the world band together for that purpose. In doing so, they must recognize the sovereign principle of the equality of all of them and, at the same time, the fact of the inequality of their power to prevent war.

The phrase "sovereign equality" is enshrined in Principle Number One of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. It means that every peace-loving State, however small, has the same supreme authority over its own territory as any other State, however large. Each such State, irrespective of size, is an international individuality. Each, therefore, has both a right to a voice in the affairs of the family of nations and a responsibility to share in the task of creating a peaceful world order.

Conforming to this principle, the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals provide that membership in the new International Organization shall be open to all "peace-loving" states large and small. The proposals provide for a General Assembly in which all member States will be represented on an equal footing. They also provide for a smaller body of 11 members—the Security Council—in which the five most powerful nations will be permanent members.

All members of the Organization undertake to settle their disputes peacefully and to fulfil the other obligations to maintain and strengthen peace which would be assumed by them under the proposed Charter of the Organization. Within the limits of these undertakings the representatives of the member nations will cast their votes on any international issue in the manner that their own countries may direct; and each of them will be chosen by his own country in any way that his own country may prefer. National sovereignty remains unimpaired.

The aim of the Organization is twofold. It is to prevent and suppress wars. It is also to make peace constantly stronger by developing closer, more friendly and mutually profitable relations among the member states.

The primary responsibility for the prevention and suppression of war rests with the Security Council. This is because it is a task that can be performed effectively only by a small body which must include the five great powers as permanent members. In this function the Assembly also has an important secondary role to play.

The primary responsibility for creation of the international political, economic and social conditions favourable to peace rests with the Assembly. This is a responsibility that can be carried out successfully only by continuing and developing agreement among all member nations, large and small.

This war has shown that small states in an era of mechanized warfare are unable to defend themselves against great aggressors. Only the great powers possess the industrial capacity and other military resources required by the United Nations to defeat the Axis aggressors. Similarly, wars can be prevented and suppressed in the future only if the great powers employ their dominant physical power jointly and in unity of purpose to that end. Hence the place that the Dumbarton Oaks Plan gives to a Security Council. Hence, too, the position assigned to the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, France as permanent members of the Council. In addition, the Security Council is to have six non-permanent members, elected for two-year terms by a two-thirds vote of the Central Assembly. The supreme duty of the Security Council is to "take any measures necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles" set down in the Charter of the new International Organization.

COURT TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES

These measures constitute the second corner of the peace plan. They fall into two groups—those necessary to prevent wars and those necessary to suppress them.

All member states undertake the obligation to settle their disputes peacefully, by means of their own choice. They may do so by negotiation, mediation, arbitration, conciliation or judicial process. Many local or regional differences can be settled by regional arrangements without reference to the Security Council.

If, however, means like these fail, then the nations are obligated to come to the Security Council, which also has the power, on its own initiative, to investigate any dispute and to recommend methods of adjustment. In this connection the General Assembly is empowered to consider any question relating to the maintenance of peace and security and to make recommendations on it, provided that the Security Council is not already actively engaged in dealing with it.

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals also provide for an International Court of Justice to which any dispute that can be settled by rules of law shall be referred. Its statute—or constitution—will be the same as that of the present Permanent Court of International Justice with minor necessary modifications, or based upon it. This Court will be the judicial organ of the new United Nations International Organization. The Security Council may seek its advice on all legal questions involved in international disputes.

It is only after all means for the peaceful prevention of war have been exhausted that the Security Council will then turn to forceful means for the prevention or suppression of war.

As the first of these further steps the Security Council may call upon all members of the new International Organization to apply pressure to any offending state by such non-military means as "the severance of diplomatic and economic relations" and complete or partial interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication."

If these further means are not enough, the Security Council is empowered to take military action "by air, naval or land forces."

The members of the new International Organization would agree, in the Charter itself, that throughout these efforts the Security Council would be acting "on their behalf." They would also agree to assume the obligation to make "armed forces" and "facilities" and "assistance" available to the Security Council "on its call" and in accordance with special agreements previously concluded. To insure effective employment of these forces the Security Council is to be provided with a Military Staff Committee composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent member nations of the Council or their representatives.

The Security Council is thus given powers which the Council of the League of Nations did not possess. The League's powers proved too weak. It is surely evident that stronger powers are necessary.

IRRESPONSIBILITY CURBED BY PLAN

On the other hand, these stronger powers do not produce what some commentators have described as an "Irresponsible and Uncontrollable Great-Power Super-State." The Plan contains many checks to the contrary. For example:

(1) The Security Council cannot call upon any state for armed forces except to an extent agreed upon beforehand by the state itself. Each state will determine its own international contribution of armed forces through a special agreement or agreements signed by itself and ratified by its own constitutional processes. That is, the Dumbarton Oaks Plan leaves each state free to set its own limit upon the quantity and quality of the armed forces and other military facilities and assistance that it will furnish to the Security Council. The Security Council cannot require it to go beyond the limit. The Security Council does not in any way become the arbitrary master of the world's military resources. (2) The great powers who are to be the five permanent members of the Security Council do not constitute a majority of the Council. Any decision of the Council would therefore require the affirmative votes of at least some of the six non-permanent members. (3) In the General Assembly the smaller powers, with their overwhelming majority of the membership, may adopt a recommendation on a question of peace before the question rises for action in the Security Council. The General Assembly is to meet at least once a year. It may meet oftener. It is to receive annual and special reports from the Security Council and has the power to consider them and to express either its approval or dissent.

Agreement among the great powers is an essential condition of peace. At the same time, the opportunity of the smaller powers, under the Dumbarton Oaks Plan, to stand sentinel over the behaviour of the great powers is surely far greater than it ever would be in a world left unorganized and planlessly open to predatory aggression.

PEACE MUST BE BUILT

The third corner of the peace plan is the essential complement of the second. To prevent and suppress wars is not enough, just as winning the war will not of itself bring us lasting peace. If we are to have lasting peace, we have to build peace. We have to build it stone by stone continuously over the years within the framework of such an organization as that proposed at Dumbarton Oaks. We have to make peace with the same strong purpose and the same united effort which we have given to making war.

In this field the General Assembly of all the member states of the proposed United Nations International Organization will be the highest representative body in the world. It will represent the ideal of a common world humanity, and a common world purpose to promote international co-operation, extend the rule of law in international relations and advance the material and cultural welfare of all men.

The function of the Assembly as a free forum of all peace-loving nations and its wide powers of investigation and recommendation are in themselves powerful weapons for peace in an age when public opinion can be instantaneously mobilized by press and radio.

But the Assembly will also have at its command an effective instrument of continuous action in building peace. This is the Economic and Social Council to be created under the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals.

This arm of the General Assembly is provided for in recognition of a great fact which increasingly characterizes the international life of our times. It is the fact that the whole world is more and more one single area of interdependent technological inventions, industrial methods, marketing problems and their related social effects. This interdependence destroys any equilibrium that may ever have existed between so-called "advanced" countries and "backward" countries. It means either universal economic friction which will disrupt the world toward war or universal economic co-operation which will harmonize the world toward peace. Failure to recognize this fact after the last war was one of the reasons why this war got started.

The Economic and Social Council is to be elected, without help of the Security Council, by the General Assembly of all states holding their posts for three-year terms. It has no power of compulsion. By voluntary means it is, under the direction of the Assembly, to "facilitate solutions of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems" and to "promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms."

It will create commissions in all fields of economic and social activity that it may consider appropriate. The members of these commissions will not be political or diplomatic delegates. They will furnish professional advice to the Economic and Social Council and to the Assembly. There will be a secretariat and research staff for all projects.

The Assembly and its Economic and Social Council will also provide a center for co-ordinating the numerous separate specialized international organizations now or hereafter operating for economic and social progressive purposes.

There is the International Labour Organization with its long record of successful service to sound labour causes. There is the proposed United Nation Food and Agriculture Organization with its heavy duty of service both to the food-producers of all countries. There is the proposed International Monetary Fund and the proposed International Bank for Reconstruction and Development with their highly difficult and delicate responsibilities toward the world's currencies and the world's investment funds. Under discussion also are new international "specialized" organizations in aviation, in cartel control, in health, in education, in wire and wireless communications, in foreign trade, and in many individual agricultural and industrial commodities.

PLAN REVOLVES AROUND ASSEMBLY

All these organizations, clearly, are but so many spokes to the international wheel. They need a hub. The Dumbarton Oaks Plan authorizes the Assembly to act as that hub with the Economic and Social Council as its principal operating mechanism. It provides that all specialized international organizations shall be brought into relationship with the new general International Organization through agreements with the Economic and Social Council under the approval of the General Assembly. It provides further that the Economic and Social Council shall receive reports from the specialized international organizations and shall, under the General Assembly's authority, co-ordinate their policies and activities.

Here for the first time we see the possible emergence of an advisory Economic General Staff of the World.

It can be soundly hoped that the recommendations of the General Assembly and its Economic and Social Council proceeding from what will be the concentrated headquarters of the world's economic and social thought will promptly reach the form of widely ratified treaties and agreements making for fuller employment and higher standards of living in all countries. The attainment of these objectives is indispensable to building a peace that will last.

I now come to the fourth corner of the square on which Dumbarton Oaks Proposals would erect an edifice of peaceful international relations.

This is the progressive reduction of armaments, which in the modern world have become a crushing burden on the resources of all nations. If we, in this country, for example, could have used for productive peacetime purposes only one half of what we have devoted to arms, for this war, we would have advanced beyond measure the standard of living of American people. And after this war is won, the rate of economic advancement for ourselves and for all peoples will be determined in important measure by the rate of armaments reduction that the nations of the world are able to achieve.

The General Assembly of the new International Organization is to "consider the general principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments". The Security Council is to go further. In order to achieve "the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments", it is to formulate "plans for the establishment of a system of regulation of armaments" and it is to submit those plans to all members of the new International Organization.

It is not proposed this time that the United States or any other members of the new International Organization shall disarm as an example. It is proposed that all members of the Organization shall travel the road together and at the fastest possible joint pace.

No nation, however, is likely to travel either fast or far on this road until it feels able to place full reliance for its security on the International Organization. The nations of the world will give up guns only in so far as they make the new Organization work, as they gradually build up a living body of international law, as they create and operate effective joint instrumentalities to keep the peace, and as they develop strong and sure means of economic and social co-operation to their mutual benefit.

Thus the fourth corner of the peace plan is dependent upon the other three.—U.S.O.W.I.

Nazi Soldiers captured by the Ninth U. S. Army during the new drive to the Rhine march over a pontoon bridge spanning the Roer River on their way to the rear.

Indian Team Skittled Out For 217 In First Match

Ceylon Association Make 82 For Loss Of Three Wickets

COLOMBO, March 21 (A.P.I.): The All India Team in their first match against Ceylon Cricket Association were all out for 217.

At the close of play the C.C.A. Eleven had made 82 for three wickets.

Before a large crowd on the Colombo Oval the Indian touring team commenced today their first match against the Ceylon Cricket Association Eleven in fine weather.

Merchant won the toss and decided to bat. He and Mankad opened for the Indians.

Mr. M. S. Aney, the Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon was among the spectators.

INDIAN TEAM (1st Innings)

V. M. Merchant b Spittel	11
Mankad c Navaratne b Prinz	24
Amarnath l.b.w. Jayawickreme	74
Hazare c Gooneratne b Prinz	70
Mushtaq Ali c Le De Zoysa b Prinz	9
Kishenchand, c Fernando, b Jayawickreme	10
Ramsingh b Spittel	2
Nimbalkar c Navaratne b Spittel	4
Sarwate c Sathasivam b Jayawickreme	2
C. S. Nayudu (not out)	2
Banerji l.b.w. b Pereira	3
Extras	6
Total	217

Fall of wickets: 32/1, 47/2, 164/3, 181/4, 196/5, 202/6, 206/7, 212/8, 212/9, 217/10.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Spittel	29	6	67	3
Jayawickreme	22	9	32	3
Le De Zoysa	19	4	49	0
Prinz	13	4	62	3
Hector Pereira	1	0	1	1

C. C. A. (First Innings)

G. R. J. Desoysa c Nimbalkar b Banerji	8
R. Fernando (not out)	29
Sathasivam (run out)	2
G. Gooneratne b Sarwate	14
S. S. Jayawickreme, (Capt) (not out)	24
Extras	5
Total for 3 wickets	82

CEYLON MUST PARTICIPATE IN RANJI TROPHY

COLOMBO March 21 (A.P.I.): The suggestion that Ceylon should seek to participate in the Ranji Trophy tournament was made by the Mayor of Colombo, Mr. R. F. S. De Mel, at a dinner given by him in honour of the visiting Indian Cricket team last night.

The Mayor said that he was happy to welcome the Indian team which represented the cream of Indian cricketing talent. He commended the idea of frequent exchange of such visits, which, he said, apart from improving the standard of cricket would also help to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries.

The Mayor thought that it should be good if Ceylon could be reckoned as a district of India for the purposes of the Ranji Trophy tournament.

Mr. V. M. Merchant the Captain of the Indian team thanked the Mayor and the C. C. A. officials for the excellent arrangements made to make their stay comfortable and assured the Mayor that this visit of theirs would not be the last.

Mr. K. S. Rangarao, Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, thought that Ceylon should be granted test match status and given a place on the Imperial Cricket Conference. He told the Mayor that if Ceylon wanted to take part in the Ranji Trophy he would do his best at the other end to achieve this. He suggested that Ceylon should seek affiliation with the Indian Cricket Control Board.

BRENNER LINE BRIDGE APPROACH DAMAGED

Allied Planes Bomb Railyards On Vienna-Munich Main Line

ALLIED H.Q., MEDITERRANEAN, March 21 (Reuter).—Escorting heavy bombers today attacked rail yards at Amstetten and Wels in Austria on the main line from Vienna to Munich and Regensburg.

For the third consecutive day over 1,000 medium and fighter-bombers attacked German communications and supply dumps in Northern Italy and Yugoslavia.

Thunderbolts damaged the Southern approach to the [illegible] Margherita bridge on the Brenner Line and damaged several aircraft on Udine-Campoo Formido airfield.

"Compelled By People To Accept Office"

Dr. Khan Saheb Explains Reasons For Acceptance, Assures To Eradicate Corruption

PESHAWAR, March 20 (A.P.): The reasons behind the Congress acceptance of office in North-West Frontier Province were explained in the Assembly to-day by Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier, and Dewan Bhanju Ram Gandhi, the Finance Minister.

Dewan Bhanju Ram refuted the suggestion of Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, former Finance Minister, that the Congress in the Frontier had acted against its principle by accepting the office and said, "We act in accordance with instructions of the High Command. If once again we are asked to leave office as in 1939 we would not hesitate to do so."

Dr. Khan Sahib said, "We were compelled to accept office by the people of the Frontier Province and if we are unable to serve them properly we would resign." He said that he would see that corruption was eradicated and though he had ideological differences with others, so far as he was concerned he would act as no-party man.

He was there, he said, to discriminate "between the good and the bad and between the honest and the corrupt." He appealed to all members of the House to co-operate with him to put an end to corruption in the province.

Rhineland Civilians Adopt Hostile Attitude To Occupation Troops

LONDON, March 20 (Reuter).—A 70-year-old German civilian yesterday drew a knife and stabbed an American switchboard operator engaged on work in connection with General Patton's drive down the Rhine. The incident took place at Oppenhausen, near Boppard on the Rhine, cables Reuter's Special Correspondent with the United States Third Army.

The soldier's wound is serious but he is expected to live. The German is being sent to the rear for trial. Other soldiers have had stones thrown at them while there had been at least one instance where water had been thrown over troops by German women.

A number of German civilians in Rhineland towns are adopting a hostile attitude to the American troops in occupation.

Gidwani Appeals To Mahatma To Advise Congressmen To Join Cabinet

KARACHI, March 21. (A.P.)

Mr. Shamdas P. Gidwani, prominent Hindu Sabha Leader, in the course of a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi, says that security of life and preservation of peace is the first concern of Sind. A stable ministry is the crying need of the hour.

This, however, is impossible, he says unless "you advise Congress members of the Sind Assembly to join the Cabinet. Their active co-operation in the Government is our imperative need".

HARDSHIP FROM REQUISITIONING OF HOUSES IN BOMBAY

WHY EUROPEAN GYMKHANA, AND YATCH CLUB WERE LEFT ALONE? ASKS SUBEDAR

Send Away Refugees Who Have No Work In City, Demands Cowasjee Jehangir

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 19.

In the Central Legislative Assembly Mr. Manu Subedar asked (A) has the attention of the War Secretary been drawn to the editorial of "Bombay Chronicle" (upcountry edition) dated the 3rd March, 1945 headed "Abuse of Power"? (B) Have Government made any enquiry whether the scandals referred to therein are within the powers laid down in the Act viz., that the authorities shall interfere with the ordinary avocations of life and enjoyment of property as little as may be consonant with the purpose of assuring the public safety and interest and the defence of British India? (C) Is it a fact that five thousand members of the civil population have been suddenly thrown out of their residences in Bombay during the last four weeks, including women, children, old and bedridden individuals and men directly or indirectly helping war efforts? (D) Is it a fact that Parsi, Hindu and Muslim Gymkhanas in Bombay have been requisitioned and acquired for military purposes whereas the European Gymkhana, the Yacht Club and the Byculla Club have not been so requisitioned and what are the reasons for this discrimination? (E) Have Government received a representation requesting for the appointment of a committee to consider the question of improving accommodation or improvising houses in Bombay to meet with the continued and acute shortage caused by requisitions for Government of India generally and more particularly for the Defence Department.

Government's Reply

Mr. Ram Chandra (Secretary, Defence Department) replied: (A) yes. (B) Government are satisfied that the action taken has been within the powers conferred by the Act. Unfortunately it is not always possible to avoid a certain measure of inconvenience. I place on the table a copy of the Communique which was issued a few days ago by the Government of Bombay in this connection. (C) So far as I am aware no one has been suddenly thrown out of his place of residence. Whenever possible only such accommodation is requisitioned as is vacant or used only partially or occasionally. In all cases sufficient time is given to the parties concerned to remove their personal effects. (D) The Parsi, Hindu and Muslim Gymkhanas have been requisitioned because they comprise a large compact area on the reclamation facing the sea which was required for military needs the other buildings referred to by the honourable member were not suitable for the purpose. (E) None has come to my notice but a Standing Quartering Board, which will consist of civil and military representatives and also include non-officials, is being set up in Bombay to consider questions of policy and screen all demands for accommodation.

Mr. Manu Subedar: May we know whether Government will take into consideration the great hardships on the citizens of Bombay acknowledged now by the Governor of Bombay himself and whether in view of this Government will undertake building in the urban area so as to avoid such inconvenience.

Mr. Ram Chandra: The Government (of Bombay) in consultation with the Area Commander is fully alive to the necessity of evolving a policy which will be productive of the minimum hardship.

Mr. Manu Subedar: Will further buildings be undertaken in order to avoid these hardships, especially in view of the fact that Bombay is now declared to be the most important port in the base for the war.

Mr. Ram Chandra: This will be considered.

REQUISITION EUROPEAN BUILDINGS

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: "May I know what exactly is meant by the words sufficient time? How many weeks' notice is given?

Mr. Ram Chandra: I do not know exactly but so far as I remember there is no time limit fixed. I know in one case where a notice of requisition was given, the people who were affected were told that they could stay on until the middle of June, if they so wished.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: In actual practice how many days' notice is given?

Mr. Ram Chandra: It varies.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: The European Gymkhana and one or two other buildings have not been requisitioned and a large number of Indians have been thrown out of their houses. May I know if the Government will consider the question of accommodating these people in these European buildings which have not been requisitioned?

Mr. Ram Chandra: The question of providing accommodation for the people who are affected is certainly receiving consideration.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: Why not accommodate these people in the buildings which you have not yet requisitioned?

Mr. Ram Chandra: These are required for other purposes.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: May I ask the Honourable Member whether Government's attention has been drawn to the debate that took place in the Bombay Municipal Corporation at a special meeting called for this purpose?

Mr. Ram Chandra: No Sir. I have not seen the proceedings.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: Will the Honourable Member look into that?

Mr. Ram Chandra: Yes.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: Will the Honourable Member try to benefit from that debate? (No reply was given).

Mr. President: Next question.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: I do not think the Government realise the gravity of the situation.

Mr. Manu Subedar: I crave your indulgence. Sir, this is a very important matter. People are being thrown out on the pavement in Bombay.

SEND AWAY ALL REFUGEES

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: Is it a fact that a large number of refugees some of whom have no work in Bombay are just now occupying flats which have not been requisitioned?

Mr. Ram Chandra: I am afraid I cannot answer that.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: Will the Honourable Member take note of it and draw the Bombay Government's attention to it and recommend that every refugee should be asked to leave Bombay?

Mr. Ram Chandra: Government will consider it.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: Is it a fact that there is a large number of refugees practising in Bombay with very little work to do and are occupying whose flats?

Mr. Manu Subedar: And adding to the vice and gambling of the city (no answer).

Mr. President: Next question.

CUT OUT R AND KEEP

RENEWAL OF CHARCOAL AND FIREWOOD LICENCES

Dealers in charcoal and firewood of all categories in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District are reminded that they must apply for the renewal of their licences under the Bombay Charcoal and Firewood Trade Licensing Orders before March 31, 1945.

Applications in prescribed form should be made to the Assistant Director of Civil Supplies, (Charcoal and Firewood) Secretariat, Bombay. Copies of the form can be obtained free of charge.

The dates for receiving applications from different parts of Bombay City and Suburbs have been fixed as under:—

A B and C Wards	March 22	F Ward	March 26
D Ward	March 23	G Ward	March 27
E Ward	March 24	Bombay Suburban District	—March 28.

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Two German civilians, one with hands raised and the other carrying a white flag, walk down a street of Cologne which is being cleared by U. S. troops. Soldiers of the First U. S. Army completed the capture of the shattered Rhineland capital, third largest city in Germany, on March 6, 1945, after an 11-day offensive.

'Immigration Of Indians Dangerous To America'

LEONARD ALLEN TO OPPOSE FURTHER EFFORT TO INTRODUCE LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, March 20. (Reuter): No further action on the Indian Immigration Bill is expected before the Easter recess but concentrated effort will be made to revive it during the next session of the Congress. There are two other bills—one by representative Clare Booth Luce and the other by Everrett M. Dirksen—also seeking immigration and naturalisation of Indians but both the sponsors are at present overseas.

Representative Leonard Allen who tabled the motion postponing the Bill to-day told Reuter "We have gone far enough already in breaking down our immigration laws. Instead of opening up our doors to let more foreigners into the country we ought to cut our present quotas.

With me it is a question of principle. Our Immigration Law says that we would not permit Asiatics to come into the country. I want to stand by this.

Whether the recent Chinese Immigration Bill did not constitute a precedent for departing from the original law Allen said "There is difference between the case of China and India.

China is our Ally and an independent Nation. India is not independent and the political situation there is very unsettled.

I consider that legislation for immigration or naturalisation of Indians would be outright dangerous to this country and I will violently oppose any further effort to introduce such legislation in Congress".

MRS PANDIT'S REACTION

NEW YORK, March 20 (Reuter):—Mrs Pandit in an interview with Reuter on the postponement of Indian Immigration Bill said "I am surprised that the measure which is required in the interests of justice and which by itself is so innocuous should be opposed when it had reached this stage.

The passing of the Chinese immigration bill had led us to the hope that there would be no difficulty about a similar bill for Indians.

It is not a question of how many Indians can come to the United States but it is a principle of the thing with which we are concerned.

If even small matters like these are opposed then one wonders what angle will be brought to bear on those larger and more important issues which will have to be decided in the near future."

Mountbatten Broadcasts Fall Of Mandalay

Feels Confident Of Greater Victories In Congratulating Allied Forces

LONDON, March 20: Lord Louis Mountbatten in a recorded broadcast given by the British Broadcasting Corporation to-night said: "Mandalay has fallen. Japanese authorities in their propaganda have told their people that Mandalay, the second city of Burma was of supreme importance to them and that it would be defended with utmost vigour.

So its capture has proclaimed to the Japanese people as well as to the rest of the world what progress you are making in the liberation of Burma. Your earlier victories in Arakan and at Kohima and Imphal turned the tide of war against the enemy and now you are reaping the fruits of those victories.

In many places Japanese army has withdrawn rather than take you on ever what as we all know was its own chosen fighting ground; but where the enemy has stood up to you—at his vital strategic points—fighting has been tough, grim and bloody. Fighting has not only cost him very heavy casualties but it has compelled him to make lengthy withdrawals in his desperate efforts to disengage his remaining forces.

You have fought right through the monsoon giving the Japanese no chance to reorganise themselves. You have fought and marched and flown over some of the most difficult country in the world—parts of which before this war had been visited only by most intrepid explorers.

EPIC ACHIEVEMENT

The recent crossing of the Irrawaddy alone is an epic achievement. And it is only one of the many.

In the air you have blasted the enemy's supplies and communications and at sea—in warships and landing craft—you have supported island hopping operations and channel warfare. You have done all these things against the background of what are perhaps the most difficult lines of communication in any theatre of war.

These great land advances have only been made possible by the untiring efforts of airmen. They have not only beaten the enemy in the air—affording almost complete immunity from air attack and blasted his strong point on ground—but they have evacuated sick and wounded and have kept up supplies from rearward bases to spearheads thrust against the enemy.

All these achievements in which your people at home are taking an ever increasing interest and pride are not only important steps in the final destruction of aggressor nations but they are giving encouragement and hope to our prisoners in Japanese hands, bringing nearer the day when you and they can return to a world of peace in complete security.

To all of you—in every arm and every service—British, American, Indian, African and Chinese—I send my grateful thanks. I look forward with confidence to even greater victories.

KING CONGRATULATES MOUNTBATTEN

The King has sent the following message to the Supreme Allied Commander South-East Asia, Lord Louis Mountbatten "the capture of Mandalay is a notable landmark in your advance into Burma. I have watched with admiration the gallantry and tenacity shown by Allied land forces under your Command sustained by Allied Air Forces and supported by the Royal Navy in their long and arduous campaign in South-East Asia. To you personally, and to all Allied ranks and ratings in your Command, I send my warmest congratulations".—Reuter.

FIERCE BATTLE FOR CAPTURE OF MYINGYAN

ALFSEA, March 20: About 40 miles north-east of the Pagan bridgehead a fierce battle is developing for the capture of Myingyan. Gurkhas and men of the Punjab Regiments have been pushing forward along a wide front since the beginning of the month, writes an Indian Army Observer from the Pagan bridgehead.

They have now reached the outskirts of the important rail and road junction. On March 18, Punjabis supported by tanks attacked Shadaw, three miles south of Myingyan, overcame strong resistance, entered the town at night and headed for the Chaung to the north.

After a fierce battle they established a bridgehead across the Chaung outside Myingyan. Throughout the night Indian sappers worked at the bridgehead.—A. P.

Large-Scale Brigandage In Italy

"Symptoms Of Deeply Rooted Situation Intolerable In Ordered Civilized Country"

ROME, March 20 (Reuter).—Brigand bands privately estimated at between 3,000 and 20,000 strong and possessing artillery are at large in the mountainous region of Calabria.

This has come to light with the issue today of a statement from the office of the Prime Minister Bonomi, describing the recent disorders in Caulonia and other districts in Calabria as "symptoms of deeply rooted situation intolerable in an ordered civilised country."

The statement makes it clear that there is extensive large-scale brigandage in Calabria where groups of disbanded soldiers and others are at large and public authorities have no means of bringing them to order.

SIR GEORGE GODFREY PASSES AWAY

LONDON, March 21. (Reuter): The Chairman of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Sir George Godfrey died on March 18.

He joined the company in 1897 and during the last war was lent to the Government of India as a Member of the Railway Board. From 1917 to 1928 he was for two years Member of the Council of State in India.

"NO CONFIDENCE" MOVE AGAINST KARACHI MAYOR

KARACHI, March 21 (A.P).

Five members of the Muslim League Party in the Karachi Municipal Corporation have tabled a motion of "no-confidence" against the Mayor Mr Yusuf Abdulah Haroon which will be considered by the Corporation meeting on March 27.

The members include Dr Khan, President of the Karachi City Muslim League and Mr Mohamed Hanif, son of Mr M H Gazdar, former minister.

'Quake Shock Recorded By Colaba Observatory

BOMBAY, March 21 (A.P.): An earthquake shock of slight intensity with its epicentre about 2,635 miles away from Bombay was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 2.36 I.S.T. on Tuesday, March 20.

Demand To Make Chotanagpur Separate Province

RANCHI, March 19 (A.P).

A resolution demanding that Chotanagpur should be constituted into a separate Governor's province was adopted at a meeting of the All India Adibasi Mahasabha which has just concluded its three-day session under the presidentship of Mr. Jaipal Singh.

NEW DELHI, March 19 (U.P.I.): The police arrested this morning Shrimati M. S. Mobai, a prominent Congress worker, under the Restriction and Detention Ordinance for the alleged defiance of the order of the Chief Commissioner, directing her not to take part in meetings and processions.

"RUHR WILL BECOME DEATH TRAP"

Eisenhower Advises Civilians To Clear Out To Place Of Safety

LONDON, March 20 (Reuter).—General Eisenhower in a broadcast proclamation tonight to foreign workers in Ruhr to take refuge repeated his warning that the area will become a death trap.

Another proclamation advising the civilians to clear out to a place of safety declared that from now on no shelter or refuge in the Ruhr area could be considered safe.

"Your life depends upon immediate execution of these orders", it added. "Act now. Out of Ruhr. Out of the war."

Calcutta To Be Two-way Air Terminus

NEW YORK, March 21 (U.P.A.): Calcutta may become a two-way, terminus for world-girdling airways if American airlines plans are fulfilled.

Officials of the Transcontinental and Western Airways today revealed they are seeking permission to establish two airlines circling the globe from New York, eastward to India via London and westward via the North Pacific and China to India.

T. W. A. estimates that Calcutta would be only 38 hours flying time from New York and said about 400,000 Americans and others would be travelling from the United States to Asia after the war. Of this number it is estimated 299,200 would prefer to fly.

Labour Attak Cripps' Civil Aviation Proposal

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, March 21.

Last week Sir Stafford Cripps was readmitted to the Labour Party. Yesterday Labour Party members in the House of Commons assailed his Civil Aviation proposal, expressing amazement at his sponsoring what was described as a Tory proposal.

After Sir Stafford had announced that there had been a mixture of public control and public enterprise in post-war Civil Aviation, Mr. Hore-Belisha described the Chicago Air Conference as the place where Britain placed the international cart before the Imperial horse.

Members from all sides assailed the Government intervention attitude.

A. I. Cycling Competition To Be Held In City

The first cycling championship competition of All-India representation, according to international rules, will be held at the Brabourne Stadium Bombay in conjunction with the International Athletic Meet, on the 31st and 1st of April, 1945.

Janki Dass, the famous cyclist, whose interpretation of international cycling rules, proved a great success at the last Bombay Olympic Games has again been appointed the Chief Judge at the races.

HELP FOR FRENCH TROOPS IN INDO-CHINA

American Planes Loaded With Munitions Awaiting Orders To Fly

PARIS, March 20. (Reuter): American planes loaded with munitions were understood in Paris to-day to be awaiting orders from Washington permitting them to supply by air French troops in Indo-China Cables Reuter's Special Correspondent.

News reaching official quarters in Paris said that French troops in Indo-China are urgently awaiting more arms and munitions to be dropped by parachute.

Latest news of the fighting in Indo-China was given by the Colonial Minister to a meeting of the French Cabinet to-day. French troops it was learned in Paris have scored a success against Japanese forces at Tiem Yen forcing the Japanese to retire from an inhabited locality leaving many dead on the scene of fighting.

COMMUNISTS DEMAND PETAIN'S IMMEDIATE TRIAL

PARIS, March 20: The Communist and Socialist Entente Committee have passed resolution urging immediate trial of Marshal Petain before a High Court and recommending that Parliamentarians who in voting for Petain approved capitulation and betrayed their mandate and the Republic should be declared ineligible to hold Parliamentary Office. Those who joined the resistance movement on or before January first, 1941, and ran personal risks are made exceptions.—Reuter.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ARMY OFFICER'S DIARY

No. 2. ARRIVING FOR DUTY.

Wednesday June 4th.
Arrived this morning to join my active battalion. Everybody has been very kind—I was met at the station by another junior officer and taken to the mess for breakfast. After breakfast I reported my arrival to the Adjutant who told me I was posted to 'B' Company.

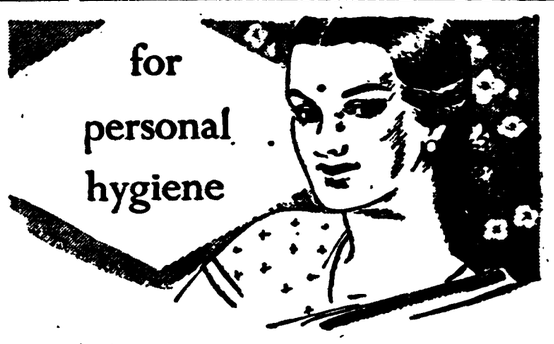
To serve with the Indian Army is a magnificient experience - but to serve as a commissioned officer is an honour indeed. It is a memory that you will cherish all your life, a turning point too in that it provides you with qualifications which will make you valuable in any walk of life.

TWO POINTS
● Many civil Government appointments are now being left vacant. These will be available, after the war, for men from the services.
● Candidates who are now at universities are entitled to valuable post-war educational concessions whereby they may continue their studies after the war. Actual details may be obtained from particular universities.

HOW TO APPLY
Get the Application Form (I.A F.Z/2290) from the local District Magistrate, Commissioner of Police, Recruiting Office, Secretary of the Provincial Selection Board or from the nearest military headquarters. This form should be filled in and forwarded to the Secretary of the nearest Provincial Selection Board.

Serve & Fight as an ARMY OFFICER

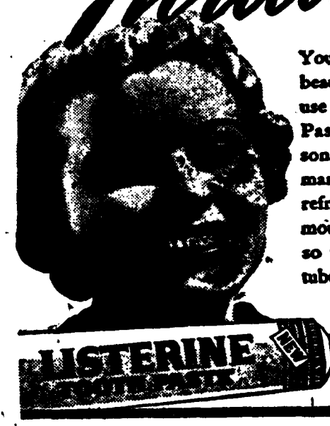
for personal hygiene



Iteol is a most pleasant antiseptic, with a refreshing smell.
As a mouth wash and gargle, and as an insurance against halitosis it is absolutely reliable.

ITEOL THE IDEAL Disinfectant
IMHG
A Mysore Government Product

Thrilling!



You'll thrill to the natural beauty of your teeth when you use the new Listerine Tooth Paste. Luster-Foam is the reason. Instantly it surges into a maryelous "beauty bath" that refreshes every part of the mouth, that cleans your teeth so wonderfully well. Try a tube and you'll be convinced.

LISTERINE
Supercharged
LUSTER-FOAM

Your GOODYEAR

TYRES WILL LAST EVEN L-O-N-G-E-R

● BY CHECKING YOUR PRESSURES REGULARLY.
● BY FREQUENT INSPECTION FOR CUTS, BRUISES AND OTHER DAMAGE WHICH CAN BE REPAIRED.
● BY CORRECTING MECHANICAL IRREGULARITIES PROMPTLY.
● BY CORRECT MATING OF TYRES ON DUAL ASSEMBLIES.
● BY AVOIDING SEVERE ACCELERATION AND BRAKING.

GOODYEAR TYRES
MADE IN INDIA

YOUR GOODYEAR DEALER IS READY TO ASSIST YOU AT ALL TIMES TO OBTAIN THE LAST BUILT-IN MILE FROM YOUR GOODYEAR TYRES

Favourites Trounced At Mahaluxmi On Holiday Meeting

Carlos Defeats Star Of Gwalior In Chief Event

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Favourites were pinned down in all the events today at Mahaluxmi. Rajya Ratna Patel was the most successful and proud man on the course. He pulled out a profitable treble for his princely patron, the Gaekwar of Baroda. Alec Higgins had the lucksway again. His candidate, Carlos, scored in the day's chief event and earlier in the day Star Hunt won under his charge in the Calcutta Plate. A keen tussle for championship is now in progress. Higgins has a narrow lead over Rajya Ratna Patel while Edgar Britt and Tommy Burn maintain a tie.

The sport, though expensive, was of keen order. Several close finishes were witnessed. The scorching heat also worked to increase the grief of the holiday venturers.

Carlos who is running stronger by every run, made every post a winning post and cut down the mile journey in the excellent timing, 1 minute 38-2/5 seconds. Star of Gwalior, the public choice, who was conceding eleven pounds to the winner made desperate efforts at the end but narrowly missed to catch him.

Gwalior candidates were extremely unlucky. As many as five of them occupied the second berths and hence their numerous supporters were greatly disappointed.

Only 39 tickets were cashed on the treble pool event. Each ticket returned Rs. 3.377.

THE SYRIAN PLATE (Div. II). Dist.—6 furlongs.

Messrs. Tibrewalla and Modi's HALFAYA 9-2, Raffaele 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's MISS IRENE 9-2, Roberts 2
Mr. Ebrahim Mahomed's SNAPPER 8-7, Khade 3
Messrs. Abrahams's KING SOLOMON 8-13, K. Hasan 4

Won by: 3-4 length, 3 lengths and 1/2 length.

Time: 1 min. 24-1/5 secs.

Not run: Akhu Amin and S. Screen.

Tote paid Rs. 43 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 16, and Rs. 84 for places.

THE OWEN ROE PLATE (Div. IV). Dist.—1 mile.

Messrs. Ali Akbar and Maniar's TANGENT 8-7, H. Singh 1
Nawabzadas Yemin-ul-Mulk and Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's JAMEELA 9-0, B. Khalil 2
Mr. K. J. K. Irani's TIARA 8-6, Bhimrao 3
The Chief of Patdi's CAREFREE 8-4, Uttam Singh 4

Won by 1-1/2 lengths, neck, and short head.

Time: 1 min. 43-3/5 secs.

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 67 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 14 and Rs. 35 for places.

THE OWEN ROE PLATE (Div. I). Dist.—1 mile.

Messrs. F. J. and J. J. Guzder's LADY PRIMROSE 8-8, Kheem singh 1
Major A. Svamvur's SO WHAT 8-0, Southey 2
H. H. Maharaja of Baroda's LOVE ME 8-8, E. Britt 3
Messrs. B. Patel and D. K. Parker's FILMINDIA 8-8, Raffaele 4

Won by short head, head and 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 43 1/5 secs.

Not run: Prince Buland, Peshawar Express Strathnune and Shabnam.

Tote paid Rs. 112 for win, Rs. 45, Rs. 98 and Rs. 51 for places.

THE SYRIAN PLATE (Div. I) Dist.—6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Baroda's YISIR AL ARAB 9-4, Bhoorsingh 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PUKAR 8-3, Fahad 2
Maharani of Kolhapur's JARIR 8-7, H. Singh 3
Maharaja of Baroda's CAN YOU 8-3, Gulam Ali 4

Won by 1 length, 1-1/2 lengths, and 1-1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 22-2/5 secs.

Not run; Malik al Jiyad

Tote paid Rs. 37 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 17 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE DAWOODBHOY NENSEY PLATE. Dist.—1-1/4 mile.

Maharaja of Baroda's SWEET DREAM 9-7, Britt 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's TRUSTY 7-5, Chavan 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's TYPHOON 7-9, Roberts 3
Mr. V. G. Pittie's CYRENAICA 9-2, Burn 4

Won by head, 3 lengths and neck.

Time: 2 mins. 9-1/5 secs.

Not run: War Admiral.

Tote paid Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 20 and Rs. 37 for places.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE. Dist.—7 furlongs.

Messrs. V. G. Pittie and D. R. D. Tata's STAR HUNT 8-3, Burn 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's BLUE PENCIL 9-2, Chavan 2
Messrs. Ibrahim Mahomed and Abdul Husain Ali Akbar's PASSING BELL 9-2, Kheemsingh 3
Nawabzadas Yemin-ul-Mulk and Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's WINDSOR WAY 8-0, Mulsingh 4

Won by 1 length, head and 1-1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 27-3/5 secs.

Not run: Truefit.

Tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 48 and Rs. 37 for places.

OWEN ROE PLATE (Div. III) Dist. 1 mile.

H. H. Maharaja of Baroda's MARK OF ZORO 8-4, E. Britt 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's BLACK QUEEN 8-9, Roberts 2
Mrs. Justice's INJUSTICE 8-3, Whiteside 3
Major A. Svamvur's WHAT A MAN 7-11, Southey 4

Won by 1/2 length, 1-1/4 lengths and short head.

Time: 1 min: 44 secs.

Not run: Lakshmi, Montgomery.

Tote paid Rs. 50 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 23 and Rs. 26 for places.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE. Dist. 1 mile.

Mr. A. Higgins's CARLOS 8-10, Burn 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's STAR OF GWALIOR 9-7, Roberts 2
Mrs. H. Margingson's FAIRPATH 8-6, West 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's GINGER BOY 9-0, Chavan 4

Won by neck, 1-1/4 lengths and 1/2 length.

Time: 1 min. 38-2/5 secs.

Not run: Lejong.

Tote paid Rs. 78 for win, Rs. 24 Rs. 20 and Rs. 16 for places.

THE OWEN ROE PLATE (Div. II) Dist.—1 mile.

Major A. Svamvur's BIRTHDAY MORN 8-2, Mullsingh 1
Mr. Yousuff N. Lalji's THE JUDGE 8-3, P. Khade 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ASHOK KUMAR 8-5, Roberts 3
Mr. A. Fatah's MAHARUKH 8-4, A. Ahmed 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 74 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 35 and Rs. 26 for places.

QUIET SUSPICION IN LONDON

Russian Activities In Rumania

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, March 21.

Extremely favourable impressions have been made here by the recent Finnish Parliamentary elections wherein Left-Wing Parties obtained 102 seats while other Parties managed to secure 90.

Russian activities in Rumania still arouse a lot quiet suspicion here. There is some reason to believe that the recent shuffling of the Government was justified by an actual existence of extensive Fifth Column developments both in Rumania and Finland. Meanwhile, the Russians have been given the benefit of doubt.

Karaka's Book To Be Published In England

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, March 20.

Dorothy Crisp was much impressed by Mr. D. F. Karaka's "With The Fourteenth Army." Her newly formed publishing house will shortly publish it here. Her first publication was "Why We Lost Singapore" written by herself. Her second publication was "Empire Relations" by Viscount Bennet.

APOSTLE OF EMPIRE

Early last year Dorothy Crisp wrote a series of articles to the "Sunday Dispatch" about Southern Ireland, which resulted in that paper being temporarily banned all over Eire. She has been described as apostle of Empire, who preaches gospel of Britain's grandeur.

CAIRO, March 20:—Pan-Arab delegates will meet tomorrow at the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to consider the situation which has arisen from non-invitation of Syria and Lebanon to the San Francisco conference.

There is no doubt that they will support the demand that these two countries be invited.—Reuter.

Arab Conference In Cairo

Draft Constitution Of League

By the "Manchester Guardian" Cairo Correspondent

Palestine Arabs, who have hitherto attended the Arab League meetings only as observers without voting rights, will in future have equal membership and vote in the League Council.

This, I reliably learn, is provided in one of the two protocols attached to the constitution draft which is to be announced to the plenary meeting in Cairo of the Arab Conference on March 18.

The protocol adds, however, that since Palestine's future status is at present vague, other members of the Arab League Council will temporarily nominate the Palestinian Arab representative.

I understand that the constitution makes provision for the inclusion of other Arab States as they become independent, which presumably means the North African Arabs.

The Council, with its seat in Cairo, will meet bi-annually (March and October), although extraordinary meetings may be held at the request of any member.

In cases of aggression, an attacked member may appeal to the Council, whose decision by majority vote becomes binding. When there is aggression by one member against another, a unanimous vote becomes necessary, with the aggressor excluded.

When the members appeal to arbitration, the arbitrator's findings are considered binding.

Individual members may conclude alliances.

Besides the Council, there will be a number of Sub-Committees handling Economics, Education, Social Welfare and Health questions.

Although the protocol suggests a hardening of the Arab view on the subject of Palestine, it is felt here that the constitution and protocols show finesse in handling delicate questions both of Palestine and the future of Arabs in North Africa.

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, March 21.

The Bullion market opened quiet on encouraging war news but later there was moderate buying on improved offtake. Professional operators at once again controlled actual stocks and the Bazar being short the market is keeping firm. Silver opened at Rs. 127/8 and after improving to Rs. 127/12 declined to Rs. 127/4. At this level there was renewed buying and quotation firmed up to Rs. 127/13. Gold opened at Rs. 71/12 and declined to Rs. 71/8 under realising. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 72/4 and Ready Silver stood at Rs. 128/12.

HAPUR QUOTATIONS

HAPUR, March 21.

Wheat 10 Dara Control 9/12 Stock 93 Khattias Gram 7/12 Barley 6 Stock 103 Peas Khatti 5/6 Stock 124 Arhar 6/14 Stock 119 Maize 6/8 Bajra 7/8 Jwar 7/4 Urd 14 Moong 11 Cottonseed Desi 10 Chilki 9/2 Mustardseed 12 Oil 37 Cake 3/2 Retail 3/6 Gur 9/2 Arrivals 1200 Mds Silver 128/7 Gold 72 Bardana Chet 55 Asoj 54/8 Guwar 6/15/8:

CALICUT QUOTATIONS

CALICUT, March 21.

Cocoanuts Raw 83 Dry 78 Cocoanut oil 340 Copra Office 197/8 Dilpasand 210 Madrasnottam 217/8 Goodgoods 225 Pepper Wynad 360 Country 350 Dry Ginger Chernad 230 Ernad 220 Coffee Robusta 83.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, March 20.

Cotton prices were irregular over a range of 25 cents per bale but met stiffening resistance on rallies on the New York Cotton Exchange today.

Routine buying in May and July deliveries digested recurring flurries of hedge selling and liquidation.

Favourable war news and uncertainty over farm legislation caused traders to seek a neutral position.—(U P A).

NEW YORK, March 20.

May	22.06
July	21.78
October	21.24
Middling Spot	22.43

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

May	22.09
July	21.77
October	21.27
Middling Spot	21.60

NOON CALL

May	22.10
July	21.80
October	21.26

LONDON BULLIOIN

LONDON, March 20.

Spot 25.1/2 Forward 25-1/2 Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, March 20.

T T London on:

New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid Official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47 Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95.

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, March 20.

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe (New Crop) 42/3 May quoted.

Wheat Australian (Bulk) unoffered

Wheat Australian (Bags) unoffered

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, March 21.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	72.1/2
Consols 2-1/2 p c	83-1/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	105-1/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	115-9/16
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113.7/8
Chartered Bank of I A & China	50-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	86
National Bank of India	42-1/2

NEW YORK CLOTH MARKET

NEW YORK, March 20.—Activity remained at a low level in the cotton goods trade on North Street today.

Producers allocated supplies against high rated priority orders but maintained a reserved attitude on forward selling pending clarification of the wage increase and price ceiling problems.—(U P A)

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, March 20.—Prices were moderately active but traders' caution was reflected in declines from fractions to more than two points on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Railroads, Motors, Steels, Oils and aircraft issues showed losses while airlines lost as much as 2-3/4 points in Eastern Airlines.

On the bullion market, Messrs Handy and Harmon reported silver prices unchanged at 44 cents per ounce.—(UPA).

RUSSIA GROWING MORE COTTON THAN EGYPT BUT LESS THAN INDIA

MOSCOW, March 20.—Russia's present cotton crop in Usbekistan is 50 per cent bigger than Egypt's and slightly bigger than that grown in Brazil and China, says the writer Ley Volodarsky. Precedence is given only to the crops grown in India and the United States. New factories to make machine tools, and new electric power stations are being built to handle Russia's cotton.—GLOBE.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, March 21.

Jutes continued firm. Teas were in fair request at gradually advancing rates while others remained unchanged. Government securities kept steady.

Following are to-day's final transactions up to 3.00 pm:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 per cent Govt. Paper 90/12 three per cent Loan 1963/65 99/12, three per cent Loan 1963/65 100/2 S O L, three per cent Victory Bonds 1957 00/14 three per cent Loan 1966/68 98/8 Odd Lot, three and a half per cent Govt. Paper 99/11, three per cent U P 1952 100/4.

BANK: Reserve Bank 133/8.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles 13/6, Kesoram 17/11, New Victoria (Pref) 9/3.

COALS: Amalgamated 53, Bhalgora 20/12, Barrakur 42/8, Dhemo Main 28/7, Equitable 69, Ghusick Andmalia 16/4, Katras Jeigaah 62/8, Nasira 21/14, Raneegunge 60/4, Satpuria and Asansol 11/6, Sendra 24/4, South Karanpura 29/15, Burra Dhemo 12/8, Deoli 18/4, Est. Indian 38/14, New Beerbhoom 40/8, Peach Valley 53/4 CT, Samla 10/2.

JUTES: Baly 368 S Lot, Cheviot 320, Ganges 556, Gouripore 385, Howrah 89/4, Kankinarrah 576, Nuddea 128/8, Presidency 12/8, Reliance 76/14, Anglo-India 466, Barnagore 225, Chitavalsah 33/14, Kamarhatty 690, Megna 126/8, Orient 273.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corporation 5/6, Indian Copper 35, Consoldated Tin 3/12, Karanpura Development 29/4, Assam Bengal Cement 17/9, Dalmia Cement 17, Alkali and Chemical 28/14, Braithwaite and Co. 12/9, Burn and Co 400, Indian Iron 40/1, Kumardhubi Eng. 11/6, Indian National Airways 25/6, Rohtas Industries 16/14, British Burma Petroleum 5/4, India Paper Pulp 229, Titaghur Paper 28, Midnapore Zemindary 175.

SUGARS: Buland 40/4, S Carew 27/4, Cawnpore 37/8 Ex Div, New Savan 26/10, Raza 40/8 S Lot.

TEAS: Amluckie 244, Bishnauth 45/4, East India 17/14, Gielle 18/12, New Samanbagh 37/12, Singell 106 Teloijan 14/6, Bateli 19, Central Cachar 128, Dufflaghur 30/4, Loobah 20, Hansqua 15/12, Patrakoia 1367, Rutema 19/11, Tellapara 629, Tespore 21/13.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

AHMEDABAD, March 21.

Bull manipulations resulted in sharp rise in Calico which improved by about seventeen points. Other Scrips ruled quiet.

Calico 1479, Ambika 500, Aryodaya Spinning 39/8/0, Ajit 383/12/0, Commercial 507/8/0, Kaisarehind 251/4/10, Jagdish 201/4/0, Jupiter 374, New Cotton 490, New Textile 925, New National 427/8/0, Bihari 285, Bhalkia 182/8/0, Bharat Suryodaya 121/4/0, Marsdan 193, Monogram 167, Rohit 393/12/0 Vikram 397/8/0, Vijay 502/8/0, Saraspur 600.

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK, March 21. (A. P. A.): Stocks continued to decline yesterday, rails and airlines losing upwards of three points while Steel, Rubbers Motors, Metals, oils and utilities were down from fractions to more than a point in a liquidation attributed to renewed fears of reconversion difficulties.

New York cotton future noon were unchanged to two-hundredths of a cent per pound higher for May, or 22.11 New Orleans cotton was steady.

The Washington census bureau reported that 11,806,000 five hundred pound bales of cotton were ginned in 1944 as against 11,429,000 in 1943 and 12,820,000 in 1942.

LANCASHIRE TRADE

LANCASHIRE, March 20.—The Cotton Spinners' trade unions will collaborate in investigating and experimenting whether the conclusions of the Platt Mission to the United States are capable of being adopted by British mills William Wiggins, president of the Cotton Spinners' Federation said at their annual meeting at Lancashire today.

He added that it was necessary for Lancashire to keep its mills up-to-date in view of overseas customers beginning to place orders for new machinery and equipment.—(U P A).

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, March 20.—Grain prices closed steady to easier in a session of quiet trading on the Chicago Commodity Exchange today.

Wheat futures opened nigher but weakened later in the session after which trading became very light.

Rye futures were actively bought and most deliveries were purchased at levels above the previous day's close.

KANU GANDHI IN W. GODAVARI

TADEPALLIGUDEM, (By Mail): Mr. Kanu Gandhi visited Palakol, Achanta, Chagallu and Nidadavole.

At Achanta he addressed the conference of the Congress Youth League on 'untouchbility'.

FOR ATTENTION OF TEXTILE MILLS

"STAG BRAND" TAPIOCA

(Pure Milkwhite Quality)

Manufactured by:—

MESSRS. FEDERAL STARCH INDUSTRIES (INDIA)
SHAVAPET, SALEM.

Sole Selling Agents.

MESSRS. J. G. PRABHU

Phone 24037.
National Insurance Bldg.,
Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.

Selling Agents:
Messrs. BHANDARKER & CO.,
81, Podar Chambers,
Parsi Bazzar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Phone 31267).

THE NEW GREAT INSURANCE CO. OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Baroda—Liability of Members is Limited)

Authorised Capital	- -	Rs. 2,50,00,000
Issued and Subscribed Capital		Rs. 1,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	- -	Rs. 32,50,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

1. TULSIDAS KILACHAND, Esq., (Chairman)
2. WALCHAND HIRACHAND, Esq.
3. DHARAMSEY MULRAJ KHATAU, Esq.
4. JEHANGIR PESTONJI PATEL, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.)
5. RAJYA RATNA S. V. MUKERJEA.
6. AMBALAL KILACHAND, Esq.

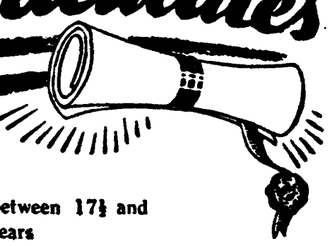
General Manager: M. G. MODY, Esq.
Registered Office:—Bank Building, Mandvi, BARODA.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE IN BRITISH INDIA
45-47, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 26465 Telegram: "NEGRINCO"

AHMEDABAD OFFICE: Cross Lane, 482, REVDI BAZAR.
CALCUTTA OFFICE: Wardlaw House, 25, SWALLOW LANE.
LAHORE OFFICE: 30, Hall Road.
MAI RAS OFFICE 121-A, Armenian Street.

Business Transacted:—FIRE — MARINE — ACCIDENT — LIFE

SCOB STEEL
THE STEEL CORPORATION OF BENGAL LTD.
MANAGING AGENTS: BURN & CO. 12, MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA
56-2042

Matriculates



IF You are between 17½ and 45 Years
You wish to earn good pay—
You wish to help your country

Join the Army as Havildar Clerk

STARTING PAY Rs. 65 PER MONTH
FOOD
CLOTHING
ACCOMMODATION
FREE

APPLY TO THE NEAREST OF THE FOLLOWING TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICES:

Punch Kuva, AHMEDABAD.
25, Norris Road, JUBBULPORE.
Esplanade Maidan, BOMBAY.
Assembly Rest House Building, NAGPUR.
Madan House Palan Road BHUSAWAL.
Staunton Road, POONA.
Bungalow 39, Camp, BELGAUM.

They're NEW! They're GOOD! They're DIFFERENT!

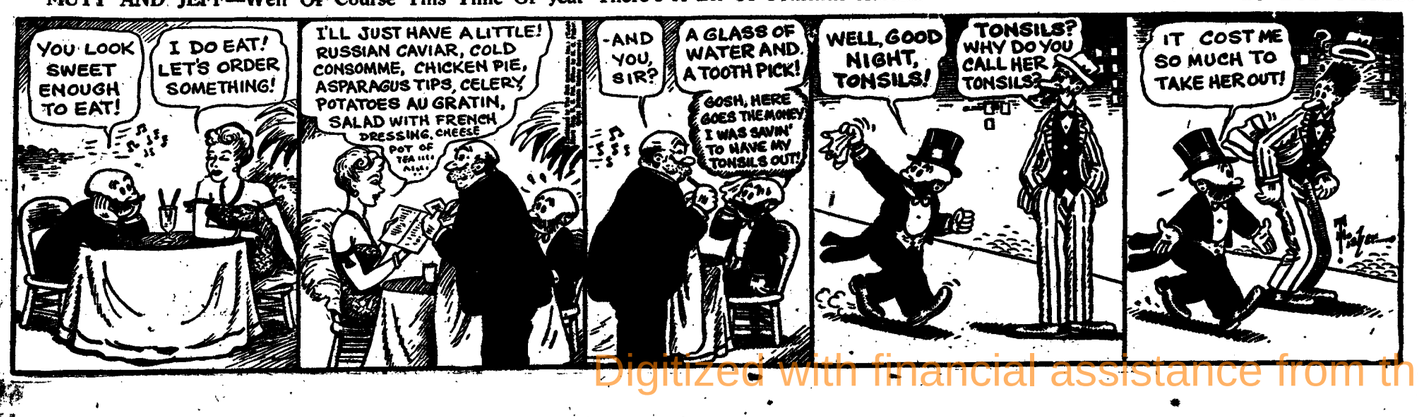
If you think that "all cigarettes taste the same these days" try a packet of the new cigarettes that are *different* . . . CROYDON MAGNUMS. The first few puffs will bring back that pre-war flavour which some war-time-quality cigarettes seem to have lost.

10 for As. 5
—A LITTLE MORE FOR A BIG DIFFERENCE

Manufactured from the finest blended Virginia tobacco by James Hilton & Sons Ltd.
SALES DEPOT FOR INDIA P. O. BOX 1081, BOMBAY

JHC 4967-Size 7"x 3 cols—Announcement—January 1945.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well Of Course This Time Of year There's A Bit Of Tonsilitis Around — By BUD FISHER


YOU LOOK SWEET ENOUGH TO EAT!
I DO EAT! LET'S ORDER SOMETHING!
I'LL JUST HAVE A LITTLE! RUSSIAN CAVIAR, COLD CONSOMME, CHICKEN PIE, ASPARAGUS TIPS, CELERY, POTATOES AU GRATIN, SALAD WITH FRENCH DRESSING, CHEESE
-AND YOU, SIR?
A GLASS OF WATER AND A TOOTH PICK!
GOSH, HERE GOES THE MONEY! I WAS SAVIN' TO HAVE MY TONSILS OUT!
WELL, GOOD NIGHT, TONSILS!
TONSILS? WHY DO YOU CALL HER TONSILS?
IT COST ME SO MUCH TO TAKE HER OUT!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

A highly respectable Sunni Muslim 39 educated cultured, healthy commercial man of Status, residing up-country owing his unlucky circumstances wishes to remarry (wife and children present) a Muslim girl 25/30 preferably an issueless Widow. Must be from respectable family really handsome healthy educated cultured. Meek buoyant, perfect in domesticity. Family poverty and scanty education no bar. Apply with full particulars in confidence Box No. 7634, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a qualified and experienced Accountant in English. Apply with terms and testimonials on or before 30-3-45 to Manager Distillery, Betul Ganj (Betul). Preference will be given to a really competent and experienced men. 2581

Wanted. Telephone Operator and Despatch Clerk with knowledge of typing. Starting salary Rs. 70/- Apply sharp E. L. & Co., Jehangir Building, 3rd Floor, Esplanade, Road. 7625

Wanted:—Matrics, Non-Matrics for Sub-Offices establishments in Bombay Presidency. Apply The Indo-Finance and Transportation Corporation Delhi. 7633

Wanted an experienced hand to act as Manager of a Distillery in C.P. Apply with testimonials and stating lowest terms to Z. Rahman, Contractor, Seoni Distillery, P. O. Seoni (Chhindwara). One expert in distillation and fermentation will be given preference. 2582

Wanted Managers for a well-established Scheduled Bank for Managing Bazar Branch in Bombay and an office to be opened at Ahmedabad. Only experienced men with knowledge of local conditions and parties need apply. Liberal terms for really competent persons. Apply Box No. 7638, "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Hurry up! Last few weeks for enrolling for Senior Cambridge Examination. Non-Matriculates eligible. Mathematics, Second Language omissible. Oral-postal tuition. Bombay Tutorial College, opposite Jermahal, Dhobi Talao. 7622

Become Accountant, Secretary, Stenographer, Auditor, Insurance Officer by post D. Com. courses. American Correspondence College (BC), Delhi. 7539A

MEDICAL ADLETS

Homoeo Phials, Tablet tubes, droppers, Test tubes, Ampoules, Bottles and Medical implements of quality rely on East India Scientific Glass Co., 7/C, Ariff Road, Ultadanga, Calcutta. (7632)

HOTELS (IN UP-COUNTRY)

Stay at the Best Hindu Hotel. A calm quiet place with well furnished rooms. Hotel Brindavan, Race Course Road, High Grounds Bangalore. 7635

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation Book at Rs. 4, Fulgaliwala Ahmed Building, Golpitha, Bombay. 7640

PLOTS FOR SALE

Plots for sale at Hill Station Lonavla and Khandala for Bungalow Hotels, Factory close to station. Wadekar House No. 162, Budhwar, Poona City. 7578

BUSINESSES OFFER

Representation—In New Delhi open for business houses of Bombay Presidency in Import, Supply and other Government Departments under efficient and capable management. Correspond in confidence with—Kalotra and Shukla 24 Daryaganj Delhi. 7334

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Blue-Star Diamonds with their permanent coating at the back have twice the brilliancy of the best blue-jagger diamonds for a life-time. Rs. 3 per stone. Female ear-rings set with 14 stones in sovereign gold rings pendants ready. Agents Wanted. K. Sohasranama Iyer, B.A., L.T. Retired Headmaster, Trippunithura, Cochin State. 7631

Take personal instructions for progressive improvement in your studies, service and prospects for Rs. 21 only from Vocational Guidance Institute, capitol cinema building, second floor, Hornby road entrance, Bombay. (7457)

As Sole Distributors in India of well-known U.S.A. and U.K. manufacturers and exporters of dyes and chemicals we are in a position to satisfy the requirements of Mills, Dye Houses, handloom weavers and other consumers interested in importing dyes and chemicals, either against their licences or under 'consumer goods scheme'. Only limited stocks are ready. Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. Ltd., Import Department Bombay. 7570

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted on hire 18 Seater Buses, Deolali Area. Light work. Attractive terms. Orient Motors Military Contractors Deolali. Bombay Office Hughes Road Phone: 45465. 7637

Wanted any kind of standard or portable Typewriters. Consult Bhatia & Co. 236, Kalbadevi Rd., Tel. 27792. 7606

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) will be held at 12-30 P.M. (N.S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1945, at the Registered Office of the Company at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, pursuant to Section 208 (e) of the Indian Companies Act for the purpose of laying before the Meeting an account of the winding up showing how the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and giving any explanation in respect thereof.

And Notice is hereby further given that at the said General Meeting an extraordinary Resolution will be duly moved as follows:

"That the Books of account, documents and papers belonging to the Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) pertaining to the liquidation of the Company do remain in the possession of the Liquidators for a period of three years and that the other books, documents, papers and records belonging to the said Company be entrusted to the custody of the Associated Cement Companies Limited to be kept by the said Associated Cement Companies Limited and to be preserved or not to be preserved as the said Associated Cement Companies Limited, may in their absolute discretion think fit."

SORAB S. ENGINEER,
For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Esplanade House,
Waudby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 20th March, 1945.

(2571)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the resignation of Mr. Sitaram Chintaman Joshi, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., an elected Councillor from Ward No. 11 (Mazagaon and Tarwadi), a casual vacancy in the Office of a Councillor has occurred under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended up-to-date. I fix TUESDAY, the 10th April, 1945, for the Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid vacancy (vide Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act).

Nomination papers will be issued on working days during Office hours, from Tuesday, the 3rd April, 1945 to Monday, the 9th April, 1945, and on Tuesday, the 10th April, 1945, upto 4 P. M. (B.T.) at the Election & Town Duty Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay. In the event of the election being contested, the Poll will be held on Tuesday, the 17th April, 1945.

U. M. MIRCHANDANI,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office
Bombay, 15th March, 1945.

2572

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS INVITED to fill temporary non-gazetted appointments in Survey of India, which will be for duration of war subject to termination on one month's notice. Initial pay according qualifications minimum Rs. 100|- for graduates, pay for First Division Intermediates will be fixed after test and interview, annual increments not less than Rs. 10|-. Incumbents will be considered for appointment to Upper Subordinate Service carrying maximum pay of Rs. 240|- per mensem, with chances promotion gazetted appointments carrying maximum pay Rs. 600|-. If permanently appointed service in temporary post counts for leave and pension.

Candidates must be physically fit and between 18 and 25 years of age on 1st June, 1945; must have passed degree examination of recognized University with mathematics or geography or Intermediate examination in first division with mathematics (those with free hand and map drawing qualifications preferred) and must be willing join Survey Supplementary Reserve for which 25% additional pay granted. Reservists have liability active military service with Indian Survey Units in or out of India. When mobilized, emoluments are further enhanced upto 100% according to local conditions.

Application forms, obtainable from Director, Frontier Circle, Survey of India, Murree, Punjab, must be completed and returned to that office by 16th April, 1945.

Applicants must come at own expense for interview and test at Bangalore, Calcutta or Lahore on 8th May, 1945. Selected Candidates required to join at Mansehra, Hazara District, North-West Frontier Province by 1st June, 1945.

2580

PUBLIC NOTICES

This is not a Prospectus but an announcement only.

(Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rule 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for correctness of any of the statements made or opinion expressed with regard to them).

THE BENGAL BREWERIES LIMITED.

Regd. Office: 6, MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.....	Rs. 10,00,000
ISSUED & PAID-UP	.....	Rs. 5,00,000
FURTHER ISSUE	.....	Rs. 5,00,000

Divided into:—

45,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each payable Rs. 5 on application & Rs. 5 on allotment.

10,000 Deferred Shares of Rs. 5 each payable Rs. 2|8|- on application & Rs. 2|8|- on allotment.

BANKERS.
Central Bank of India Ltd.,
The Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd.

BROKERS.
Narayandass Khandelwal & Co.,
25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. P. K. Ghosh & CO.,
Incorporated Accountants,
17, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SOLICITOR.
Mr. M. G. Poddar,
6, Old Post Office St., Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS
Messrs. Khar & Co. Ltd.

REGD. OFFICE:—
6, Mission Row, Calcutta.

OBJECTS

The Board of Directors are pleased to announce that in spite of the severe War time conditions preventing procurement of the essential supplies, not only the construction of the Brewery with elaborate modern equipment has been completed within a year but that under still more difficult emergency conditions the Company has been able to place in the market conditioned Beer equivalent to the best imported quality which has stood the test of the Chief Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal. The Company is maintaining a regular, and steady supply to the military and civilian consumers and all important dealers. So great has been the popularity of "BB" Beer that the Company has been unable to cope with even a fraction of its demands. The Company with the increase of capital and prospect of improved conditions assures to place its production of "BB" Beer in increasing quantities within the reach of the public.

The Company has also been producing and supplying malt and malt extract to many leading pharmaceutical firms and have received contracts for very large supply of malt to the Food Department, Government of India.

To meet the increasing demand of the Company's products the Company has been granted sanction by the Government of India for issue of further capital for extension of the Brewery. The Directors have therefore pleasure in offering shares worth Rs. 5,00,000 and have pleasure in announcing that extension has already been taken in hand in order to achieve the dual object of

(1) effecting increased production;

(2) taking measures with regard to both technique and distribution for assured stabilisation of this industry under competitive post-war conditions.

Application for shares may be made either to the Company or to its Brokers or to its Bankers and must be accompanied with application money for shares applied for.

The Directors reserve to themselves the right to close the subscription list at any time and to allot only such shares as may be available after allotment is made to the existing members.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS for appointment to the post of Sub-Auditors of Co-operative Societies in the Co-operative Department are invited from persons who are natives of the Province of Bombay. GRADE: Rs. 75-5|2-90 plus dearness allowance admissible under the orders of Government. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: A degree in Law or the degree of B.Com. or B.A. with Economics or Mathematics or B.Sc. with Mathematics or R.A. or the Government Diploma in Co-operation and Accountancy. AGE LIMIT: 25 years in the case of Advance Class and 28 years in the case of Intermediate or Backward Class. LAST DATE OF RECEIPT OF APPLICATIONS: 15th April 1945. Particulars and prescribed form of applications are obtainable from the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development, Bombay Province, Poona, and will be supplied on cash payment of Re. 1 or on receipt of a self-addressed (large) envelope, bearing postage stamps of the value of 3½ annas and accompanied by an Indian Postal Order (not crossed) for Re. 1, in favour of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development, Poona.

P. J. CHINMULGUND, I.C.S.,
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, & Director of Rural Development, B.P., Poona.

Poona, 17th March, 1945.

(2567)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED on or before 5-4-45 for the post of Supervisor in the Government Photo Registry, Poona, in the scale of Rs. 95-5-125 plus dearness allowance.

(1) Candidate should be Graduate of any recognised University, and with experience of a Head Clerk or Supervisor in any office. The applicant should state his age, caste and domicile and send copies of certificates of his previous employment and experience.

(2) Suitable candidate will be called for an interview at his OWN EXPENSE.

Inspector General of Registration, Bombay Province, Poona.

No. P.H.-72.
Poona, 20-3-1945.

2578

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LIMITED.

NOTICE

WITH REFERENCE to the circular issued by the Board of Directors of the above Company, dated 24th February, 1945, offering 59,509 forfeited shares to the existing shareholders in the first instance and thereafter to the public on terms and conditions mentioned in the said circular, we have the pleasure to announce that the Board of Directors by their resolution, dated 20th March 1945, have decided to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company's shareholders on or before 15th June, 1945, to consider the question of reducing the present subscribed capital of the Company from Rs. 12,00,000|- to Rs. 7,00,000|- by extinguishing the liability for each of the 1,00,000 partly paid-up shares of Rs. 10|- each on which Rs. 4|- per share have been paid up (including the 59,509 forfeited shares which are now offered for sale and on which Rs. 4|- per share would have been paid) from Rs. 6|- to Re. 1|- per share, so that on the proposal being accepted by the shareholders of the Company by a special resolution and the same being confirmed by the Court, the said 1,00,000 shares (including the said 59,509 forfeited shares) will become shares of Rs. 5|- each on which Rs. 4|- would have been paid up and Re. 1|- only will remain to be called up.

The Board of Directors have also extended the date for receiving applications for the forfeited shares to 10th April 1945.

By Order of the Board,
PRATAP PANDIT & CO.,
Managing Agents.

2573

A PUBLIC MEETING OF PROPERTY OWNERS

A PUBLIC MEETING of Property Owners will be held under the auspices of the Property Owners' Association, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1945, at 6 P.M. (S.T.) at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall to request Government to abolish the Urban Immovable Property Tax. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt., K.C.I.E., LL.D., has kindly consented to preside.

All Property Owners are earnestly requested to attend.

G. N. MHATRE,
Jt. Hon. Secretary.

(7628)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

Dr. B. S. CHARAK will resume his work in his Fort Dental Clinic from 23rd April, 1945.

7566

G. I. P. RAILWAY

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway Poona, invites tenders upto 14 hours on 5th April 1945 for the construction of a Godown for storage of grain shop commodities at Poona.

2. The form of tender schedule and conditions of contract may be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2 per set. Plans for the work will be supplied on an additional payment of Rs. 3. These sums will not be refunded.

2577

IMPERIAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA
(Government of India)

IT IS PROPOSED to start the next (seventh) Library Training Class in this Library from the 14h May, 1945; which will last upto the end of November, 1945. Twenty students are to be admitted. Those connected with Libraries should be Intermediates and others Graduates. Tuition fee for the entire course payable in advance is Rs. 75. Applications for admission to the said class, on prescribed form which can be had from the undersigned, must reach him by the 20th April, 1945.

K. M. ASADULLAH
Librarian.

16-3-45.

2574

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT

Summary Suit No. 1436 of 1944

NAVIN HIRALAL MAPARA. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

N. W. KIRTIKAR ..... Defendant.

To
N. W. Kirtikar. The Defendant abovenamed,

WHEREAS the Plaintiff abovenamed has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Rule 2 of Order 37 of the C.P.C. for the recovery of Rs. 2,670 acknowledged by you in your letter, dated 5-7-44 to the plaintiff with interest and costs as mentioned in the plaint, you are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you within 10 days from the date hereof in default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain after the expiration of such 10 days a decree for the said sum of Rs. 2,670 and interest and costs as the Court may order. If you cause an appearance to be entered for you, the plaintiff will thereafter serve upon you a summons for Judgment at the hearing of which you will be entitled to ask the Court for leave to defend the suit, which may be obtained on your satisfying the Court to that effect.

Bombay dated this 22nd March, 1945.

Messrs. HIRALAL M. MEHTA & Co.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

2579

PICKING BANDS

Beltings Buffers, etc., manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD. highly approved by the Mills. Apply Selling Agents THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO., LTD., 9 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 33609.

OVERFEEDING IS *Injurious*

It is particularly so in the case of children whose organisms are delicate. Immoderate or irregular feeding entails over-activity on the part of the Liver which may subsequently get enlarged. If this condition continues unnoticed or is improperly treated, it may lead to serious consequences.

RECOGNISE THESE SYMPTOMS EARLY

Occasional rise in temperature, constipation or diarrhoea or vomiting, loss of appetite, abdominal distension, general dullness and peevishness.

NIP THE DANGER IN THE BUD

At the first signs of trouble, give JAMMI'S LIVERCURE. It saves anxiety, trouble and expense—and will remove the risk of the case getting too far advanced.

JAMMI'S LIVER CURE

For Infantile Liver & Spleen Enlargements Sold Everywhere.

JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS
MYLAPORE, MADRAS.
Sub Office: Kumbakonam (S. I. Rly.)
Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Trichinopoly & Bangalore.

S 82.

OUR SPECIALITIES:—SAREES, POPLINS HANDKERCHIEFS, SHIRTINGS

Dependable PRODUCTS
because of

- MODERN COMPOSITION;
- LABORATORY CONTROL & SCIENTIFIC PACKING;
- CONSTANT RESEARCH & MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE.

SYNTHETIC (INDIA) LTD.
Bleater Road, Bombay 7.

PHARMACEUTICALS, DRUGS AND FINE CHEMICALS.

Copyright: Synthetic (India) Ltd.

FOR VARIETY OF INSURANCE SCHEMES

Central Mercantile ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

PATEL HOUSE,
Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

G3

THE LITTLE THINGS..

It's the little things that count... little boys and little girls... little homes and little people. It is the little minutes that make the hours and the years. Likewise it is the little—but rich—ingredients that make the inimitable goodness of

Parle's Gluco BISCUITS

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